

Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Overcast. Temp. 55-58 (53-55). Tomorrow similar. Yesterday's temp. 55-58 (52-54). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 55-58 (52-54). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 55-58 (52-54). CHANNING: Moderate. Temp. 55-58 (52-54). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 55-58 (52-54). Yesterday's temp. 55-58 (52-54).

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PARIS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1972

Established 1887

Would Include N. Vietnam

Thieu Sees Area Summit Solution

By C. L. Sulzberger

SAIGON, Feb. 24 (UPI)—President Nguyen Van Thieu said in an interview yesterday that the Soviet Union had urged North Vietnam to begin a military offensive here to block any efforts by the United States and China to "solve this war" during President Nixon's talks in Peking.

However, Mr. Thieu said, South Vietnamese Army attacks and U.S. bombing had prevented the threat from materializing.

He thought Russia was worried that Washington and Peking might find "a basic agreement to restore peace in Indochina" and was determined to prove that the key to any solution lay in Moscow, not in Peking.

Mr. Thieu repudiated all thought of invading North Vietnam should the conflict continue. He expressed willingness to join with that country and eight other Southeast Asian states in a kind of neutral bloc that would renounce foreign bases or alliances in this area.

Looking toward the future, Mr. Thieu thought the Indochina situation must return to that outlined in the 1954 and 1963 Geneva agreements on Vietnam and Laos respectively.

He thought it impossible to envision an eventual reunification of the two Vietnams, under existing circumstances, but he firmly refused to consider any thought of invading North Vietnam. "I rule this out," the South Vietnamese president added.

What he would like to see for all Southeast Asia is development of a buffer zone with international

"I do not think neutralization is the correct word to describe our goal. The three superpowers—America, Russia and China—should be neutralized while the weak states in Southeast Asia should be turned into a buffer zone which is not violated by anyone. We do not want to be violated by anyone or to attack anyone."



Nguyen Van Thieu

here or any alliances in this area."

Speaking English, seemingly at ease and brushing aside as unimportant or exaggerated those reports of differences between him and Secretary of State William P. Rogers concerning Mr. Thieu's flexibility on the Paris peace talks, the president contended: "Nothing came of the so-called offensive they [the enemy] were supposed to be mounting here during President Nixon's visit to Peking. I imagine they will try an all-out offensive later on to exploit political differences in the United States and to press Nixon to yield more in negotiations."

Division Near Kontum

He thought there was no doubt that the enemy had hoped to mount a major offensive this month to coincide with President Nixon's trip. "They introduced a whole division into South Vietnam, west of the Kontum-Vietnam area," he continued.

"They also initiated small guerrilla attacks around the country. However, the main threat west of Kontum-Vietnam was set back by South Vietnamese ground attacks and the United States bombing."

Mr. Thieu predicted another "united enemy offensive effort" when Mr. Nixon visits Moscow in May—to demonstrate how strong the Communist position is in the Indochina war. He also forecast a strong offensive late this summer that would seek to influence the U.S. elections against Mr. Nixon. He foresaw a final military attempt next year before Hanoi "might be ready for peace."

"Must Have a Victory"

"What the Communists really want is to defeat Nixon," Mr. Thieu said. "They know it will be very hard to impose their viewpoint if he is re-elected. Therefore they want to smash his Vietnamization program and also try to develop another offensive for a battlefield victory. They must have a victory on the battlefield first if they are to get any great concessions."

"If Nixon is re-elected, I think Hanoi will still try another military offensive in 1973, when the American forces have gone from here. After that, they might be ready for peace. But right now their tactic is fight and talk, and fight. Maybe sometime in 1973 they will decide to fade away or to turn their main effort to Laos and Cambodia, seeking a political advantage there."

President Thieu received me in his palatial office in the center of Saigon. Three helicopters, three tanks, several jeeps and armed soldiers were distributed around the spacious grounds.

The so-called incident between him and Mr. Rogers had been "greatly exaggerated," Mr. Thieu insisted, and was now "over and forgotten." Mr. Thieu was asked whether he would run for re-election if he did resign a month before free elections—as pledged in the Washington-Saigon peace proposal.

A "Delicate Question"

"I cannot answer that yet," he said. "It is a very delicate question. My only dream is to bring peace to Vietnam. I am ready to return to civilian life as a simple citizen. When I proposed to resign a month before new elections I did so in all sincerity and honesty."

"I cannot predict anything else (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

To Protest U.S. Bombing

Reds Walk Out of Vietnam Talks

By Henry Ginger

PARIS, Feb. 24 (UPI)—The Communist delegations walked out of a session of the Vietnam peace talks today in an unprecedented protest against the American bombing of North Vietnam.

Only a few minutes after the 14th session of the talks had been convened, the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong delegations were heading toward the door, leaving the Americans and the South Vietnamese to register their protest on a tape recorder.

The session lasted 17 minutes, the shortest on record.

William J. Porter, the chief American delegate, and Pham Dang Lam, the head South Vietnamese delegate, were surprised to find the Communists already in their seats when they arrived in the conference room. Usually, the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong arrive late.

Communist Turn

It was the Communist turn to speak first. Xuan Tru, the chief North Vietnamese delegate, declared that the American bombers had launched repeated raids against his country, notably Feb. 17 and 18, during the Vietnamese New Year festival that to the sons of Vinh Linh and Quang Binh "numerous deaths and injuries" had been caused by the bombing, which had also been intensified in South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

"As a sign of energetic protest," Mr. Tru said, "the delegation of the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam decides to suspend the work of this 14th session; the 14th session of the conference will be held next Thursday, March 2."

But all the delegations must agree to set a date, and both the United States and South Vietnam refused to do this immediately. As has happened several times in the last two months, the continuation of the conference was again up in the air.

In the past, the Communists have canceled meetings to protest

American bombings, but the cancellations were always notified to the allied side before the meetings began. The Saigon and U.S. delegations accused the North Vietnamese of violating the rules of procedure, which call for the session to end when all sides signify they have nothing more to say. This is the first time that one side has walked out on the other.

Those who have noted the Vietnamese Communist annoyance with President Nixon's current visit to China thought it might have had some connection with today's action. Hanoi has insisted, and reiterated its position today, that the United States must reach an agreement with the Vietnamese in Paris.

By underlining their action this morning their grievances with the United States, the Communists were felt to be warning

both Washington and Peking against trying to reach an understanding on Vietnam over their heads.

Nguyen Thanh Le, the Hanoi spokesman, said rumors of a meeting between President Nixon and North Vietnamese leaders in China were "without foundation."

Today's meeting was the first in two weeks. The United States and Saigon had refused to meet last week in protest against the "intolerable pressure" of a world peace conference that met in nearby Versailles to back the Communist demands for total American military withdrawal by a specific date and the removal of the Saigon administration.

The Communists, in turn, accused the United States of trying to sabotage the peace talks and insisted that a meeting be held today. The allies gave their agreement yesterday.

Military Chief Calls Israel Defenseless in Old Borders

TEL AVIV, Feb. 24 (UPI)—Israel would be unable to defend itself against future Arab attack if it completely withdrew from all the Arab territory it conquered in the 1967 Middle East war, Lt. Gen. David Elazar said today.

"I don't believe that there is any military possibility, that there is any strategic possibility, to defend this country inside these old borders, and therefore, I believe we have to improve our borders in order to get the minimum of safety," Gen. Elazar said at his first meeting with foreign newsmen since he became chief of staff last December.

"I don't say the borders have to be along the present cease-fire lines, but I can say that the old, so-called armistice lines are not safe borders."

In a wide-ranging review of the present military situation, Gen. Elazar said he believed the present cease-fire between Egypt

and Israel will continue for the next several months, while attempts are made to find a political solution.

"What will happen after several months depends on political progress," he said.

If no political progress is made toward a peace settlement, the danger of renewed fighting will be increased. However, he added: "I believe we are superior, even when there is limited Soviet involvement. I cannot say the same of a massive Russian involvement, and our interest is that the United States have to deter the Russians from a massive involvement in the Middle East," he said.

The military commander said he believed the Soviet Union did not want to see a renewal of Middle East fighting, because it was more interested in consolidating its strategic bases in the area. Egypt, he added, could not go to war without permission.

Mirages for Libya

Gen. Elazar also said that Libya was getting Mirage jet aircraft from France for the Egyptian forces despite French assurances that the planes would not be used against Israel.

Referring to the 110 Mirages Libya ordered from France in a controversial deal two years ago, Gen. Elazar said: "We know that Egyptian pilots fly in these Mirages. We know some Egyptian pilots were in France, we know that Egyptian pilots were among those who flew the planes from France."

"Libya is helping Egypt very much by getting these Mirages for the Egyptian forces."

The Israeli chief of staff warned Lebanon, "We don't intend to tolerate terrorist activity along the border." His warning came shortly after a military spokesman (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



MAKING THE ROUNDS—President Nixon enjoys laugh with Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien at Great Wall of China yesterday. Wall continues over mountains in background.



SEEKING THE SIGHTS—President Nixon and his large party inspecting the interior of the Ming tombs, which was part of an extensive sightseeing tour yesterday.

Total Time Together Now 24 Hours

Nixon, Chou in 3d Lengthy Session

PEKING, Feb. 24 (UPI)—President Nixon and Premier Chou En-lai today had another prolonged summit talk, further exploring ways of opening the wall of hostility that has divided the United States and Communist China for 22 years.

Their meeting, in the Great Hall of the People, lasted three hours and they spent two more hours together at a large but informal and private dinner.

Today's discussion was their third lengthy "working session" following a largely ceremonial opening talk Monday. The two leaders have now been together more than 24 hours, with more than half that total devoted to official negotiation.

Today's talks began a few hours after Mr. and Mrs. Nixon visited

the 2,500-year-old Great Wall of China, in an informal meeting at the wall, some 30 miles north of Peking, Mr. Nixon told newsmen.

"What is most important is that we have an open world. As we look at this wall, we do not want walls of any kind between peoples and I think one of the results of our trip—we hope—may be that the walls that are erected, whether they be physical walls like this or whether they are other walls of ideology or philosophy, will not divide the peoples of the world."

The fourth of the conferences that have taken place between Mr. Nixon and Mr. Chou, was, like the others, closed. Newsmen were shut off from the site by a silk curtain and got only brief glimpses of the participants before doors were closed.

Cultural Ties

Mr. Nixon and Mr. Chou were believed to be building upon an agreement, thought to be already reached, to expand and continue Chinese-American cultural contacts.

It is thought that the two have agreed to a broad exchange of students, scholars and newsmen. Long-assignment diplomats here feel also that the two leaders have made progress toward a declaration of "peaceful co-existence."

The declaration is said to acknowledge the deep ideological differences between their two nations, but to pledge cooperation wherever possible to eliminate points of conflict in Asia.

During his outing before his talks with the premier today, Mr. Nixon seemed pleased with the results so far of his summit.

A newsmen asked the President if he would recommend that Americans apply for Chinese visas to visit this land.

Mr. Nixon replied: "I would not comment on that until after the meetings."

Then he added, however: "I hope one of the developments... is that the American people will come here and the Chinese people will go to the United States."

Ron Ziegler, White House press secretary, later continued to turn away all questions on the progress

of the talks with the statement: "I'm not prepared to discuss it."

A formal communiqué is expected to be issued at the conclusion of the Nixon-Chou talks, but there was no official word on this. The two are scheduled for another meeting, tomorrow, a session to be followed by a formal banquet given by Mr. Nixon for his hosts in response to one tendered him and Mrs. Nixon Monday night.

It was speculated that Mr. Nixon would meet once again with Chairman Mao Tse-tung before his departure from China on Monday. The President conferred with the "spiritual leader" of the Chinese Communist movement for an hour on Monday.

A second meeting with Mr. Mao may take place at Hangchow, a resort town which Mr. and Mrs. Nixon will visit Saturday. The chairman spends a good deal of time at the coastal city, 710 miles from this capital.

Mr. Nixon's first public comment on his visit came when he halted his tour of the Great Wall (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

U.K. Hurriedly Enacts Law For Army Powers in Ulster

LONDON, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—

A hastily submitted bill giving British troops legal authority for their security operations in Northern Ireland was passed by both houses of Parliament today and given royal assent to become law.

It was the first time since 1831 that a bill was rushed through both houses in a single day without first appearing on the agenda.

The bill became necessary after a Northern Ireland High Court judge ruled in effect yesterday morning that activities such as crowd dispersal and search missions were not within the army's jurisdiction under existing legislation.

The court allowed appeals by five men—including two Northern Irish members of Parliament—against convictions on charges of failing to heed army orders to disperse during a demonstration last August.

Without the bill, which has been made retroactive, the army could not have legally continued

Senate Unit For 7.89% Devaluing Of Dollar

Repricing Gold At \$38 an Ounce

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (UPI)—The Senate Banking Committee today unanimously approved a 7.89 percent devaluation of the dollar.

The action came after Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur F. Burns told the committee that legislation raising the price of gold from \$35 to \$38 an ounce would be necessary to help stabilize the international monetary situation and serve as a starting point for further world trade and monetary reform.

The agreement to devalue the dollar had been negotiated on Dec. 18 at a Washington meeting of the Group of Ten—the 10 richest non-Communist nations of the world.

The Federal Reserve Board chairman declared that approval of a bill satisfying this agreement would "show a critical commitment made in behalf of the U.S. government."

He told the panel that ratification of a bill satisfying this agreement would substantially improve the U.S. balance of payments and "the lower price of dollars will tend to stimulate foreign investments and travel in the United States."

However, Mr. Burns cautioned that "two years or so may be needed before the full extent of the favorable shift" in trade is felt.

Mr. Burns also said, "what the world needs at present is a simple gold bill from the Congress." He said it would be undesirable at the present time for Congress to authorize Americans to buy, sell and hold gold.

He said this would only "stir up some speculation in gold markets and have an adverse effect on foreign exchange markets." However, he left the door open to future consideration of private ownership of gold by Americans.

No Flexible Power

The reserve chairman also rejected a suggestion by Sen. Adlai E. Stevenson 3d, D., Ill., that it might be wise to give the Treasury flexible power to raise the price of gold in the future.

In response to a question by Sen. John Tower, R., Texas, Mr. Burns said: "I am not sure we will have demonetization of gold. In fact, I doubt it seriously."

Mr. Burns said in the future there would likely be "a reduced role, but I doubt if gold will be demonetized in the very near future."

Mr. Burns said that the world's financial powers will have to re-examine the role of gold in the international monetary system and its relation to other reserve assets such as special drawing rights.

Asked by Sen. Robert Taft Jr., R., Ohio, about the impact of low interest rates on U.S. monetary relations abroad, Mr. Burns responded, "I am not ready to say the interest rates in this country are low." He said that in the historical perspective U.S. interest rates were high.

"Those who criticize our interest rates as being too low" should look to some foreign interest rates and "ask if they are too high," Mr. Burns said.

The bill ratifying the devaluation now goes to the Senate for ratification. There were no indications of when the full Senate might vote on it. The House Banking Committee will begin hearings on the measure next Tuesday.

Senate Votes CAB Power Over Foreign Airline Rates

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (UPI)—The Senate, in a move aimed at stopping discount rates by foreign air carriers operating between the United States and Europe, voted today to give the Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) power to suspend or cancel fares established by foreign airlines.

The measure, passed by a voice vote, was a response to unprecedented discount fares being offered by Lufthansa of West Germany and Sabena of Belgium.

The administration bill claimed Lufthansa's \$210 excursion fare between the United States and West Germany was a serious threat to the survival of U.S. airlines which serve the same markets.

The bill would give the CAB authority to reject foreign carrier rates or suspend them for up to one year if it finds them to be unreasonably low. The President would be empowered to reverse the board's decision within 10 days.

The Senate rejected an administration proposal that the CAB be empowered to prescribe rates, a function now held by the International Air Transport Association.

The Rev. Daniel Berrigan after release yesterday.

DANBURY, Conn., Feb. 24 (UPI)—The Rev. Daniel J. Berrigan, the Jesuit peace activist, was paroled from prison today and promptly attacked President Nixon's China trip as "an enormous successful deception" of the American people.

The anti-war priest and poet was greeted with jubilation by 300 supporters and friends as he emerged from the two-story Danbury Federal Correctional Institution into freezing, snowy weather. He was paroled after serving 18 months of a three-year sentence.

Father Berrigan was paroled to the Southern District of New York for health reasons. He was convicted for burning draft records in Catoctinville, Md., in 1968.

He will live at the Fordham University residence of his Jesuit provincial, the Very Rev. Robert A. Mitchell, with no restrictions on his speaking or writing but some on his travel. He will be associated with Woodstock College, N.Y.

At a press conference after a Roman Catholic service at St. Gregory the Great parish gymnasium, Father Berrigan attacked President Nixon's "unfalsified

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Terms of Deal Still Unknown

Hijacked Jet Returns to Germany

FRANKFURT, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—The West German jumbo Boeing-747 airliner hijacked by Palestinians arrived in Frankfurt tonight after a non-stop flight from Aden.

Aboard the Lufthansa aircraft were the 14 crew members who were released last night after being held hostage by the hijackers for nearly two days. Eight of the crew are air hostesses.

Also aboard was senior Foreign Ministry official Karl Mueller and four Lufthansa representatives.

The plane was flown back by a relief crew sent from West Germany. It was hijacked by six

Daniel Berrigan Is Paroled, Assails Nixon's China Trip

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diplomacy and his bombers, his promises and his jails.

"We refuse to cover the faces of the dead, to be distracted by his travels and his economic games. The war is still the first fact of life for the living. . . . There is no issue comparable to the deaths of innocent children; neither the economy; nor good fellowship in China; nor cancer, nor pollution, nor taxes, nor political campaign."

Father Berrigan called the release of Miss Davis a "long-delayed act of justice." He hoped this "small glimmer of sanity" might cause another look to be taken at the case of his brother, the Rev. Philip Berrigan, on trial in Harrisburg, Pa., on charges of anti-war conspiracy.

The 51-year-old Jesuit, met at the prison by another brother, Jerome, wants to negotiate with his probation officer to go outside the Southern Federal District of New York to visit Father Philip Berrigan in Harrisburg.

Father Berrigan was first eligible for parole on Aug. 2, 1971, and was denied release. A federal Board of Parole reopened the case last December.

Harrisburg Trial

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 24 (WP).—A long-time friend of Sister Elizabeth McAllister, a New York nun on trial here with six other anti-war activists, testified yesterday that in the summer of 1970 Sister McAllister asked her to resolve letters for her that would be postmarked "Lewisburg, Pa."

The prosecution said earlier this week that the Rev. Philip Berrigan, also a defendant, and Sister McAllister, that summer established a "communication system" manned by a government informer and then prisoner Boyd F. Douglas so the priest and his followers could exchange

messages while he was imprisoned at Lewisburg, Pa., federal penitentiary.

William Lynch, the chief prosecutor, Monday named Sister Judith Savard, who testified today, as one of the "mail drops" in the "system."

He said the letters, given to the FBI by Douglas, trace the development of the conspiracy with which the seven defendants are charged: conspiracy to kidnap Mr. Kissinger, to bomb heating systems under federal buildings in Washington and to raid federal offices.

Sister Savard, a member of the same Catholic women's order that Sister McAllister belongs to, the Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary, said she received "I would think three . . . not more than four" letters addressed to her from Lewisburg during a 1 1/2-month period at the order's New York City headquarters at 137 West 85th Street in Manhattan.

Earlier today, two FBI agents based in New York City, Matthew J. Cronin and Joseph Elskuler, testified that they participated in surveillance of Sister McAllister and Sister Joseph Ryan, former administrative head of the religious order, during the summer of 1970 in connection with the FBI's search for then fugitive Father Daniel Berrigan.

Soon after the jumbo jet landed in Aden Tuesday morning, the Arabs issued a statement condemning recent close ties between some Arab countries and West Germany. Iraqi reports said the hijack was in reprisal for financial aid given by Bonn to Israel.

It was believed that they had sought the release of three Jordanians held in West Germany following a shooting incident Feb. 6 in which five Jordanians were machine-gunned to death. Earlier, a West German Justice Ministry source said there were no Arab political prisoners in German jails.

Bundestag Foes Say Brandt Abandons East to the Reds

BONN, Feb. 24 (UPI).—Opposition Christian Democrats pressed their attack on the government today, saying they reject Chancellor Willy Brandt's non-aggression pact with Moscow because it abandons East Germany to the Communists.

"We say no to this treaty, because for us Christian Democrats the categories of justice and freedom, of truth and peace remain unchanged," opposition spokesman Werner Marx told the Bundestag.

Mr. Marx's remarks sparked an uproar, with his Christian Democratic colleagues applauding frantically in an attempt to drown out the angry shouts of protest from Mr. Brandt's Social Democratic supporters.

Harold Ehmke, Mr. Brandt's minister for chancellery affairs, rushed to the speaker's stand to tell Mr. Marx that it was ridiculous to pretend any German government could reverse the results of the world war that ended 27 years ago.

The exchanges highlighted the second day of a three-day debate on the agreement with Moscow and Warsaw in the lower house of parliament.

Four-Vote Majority

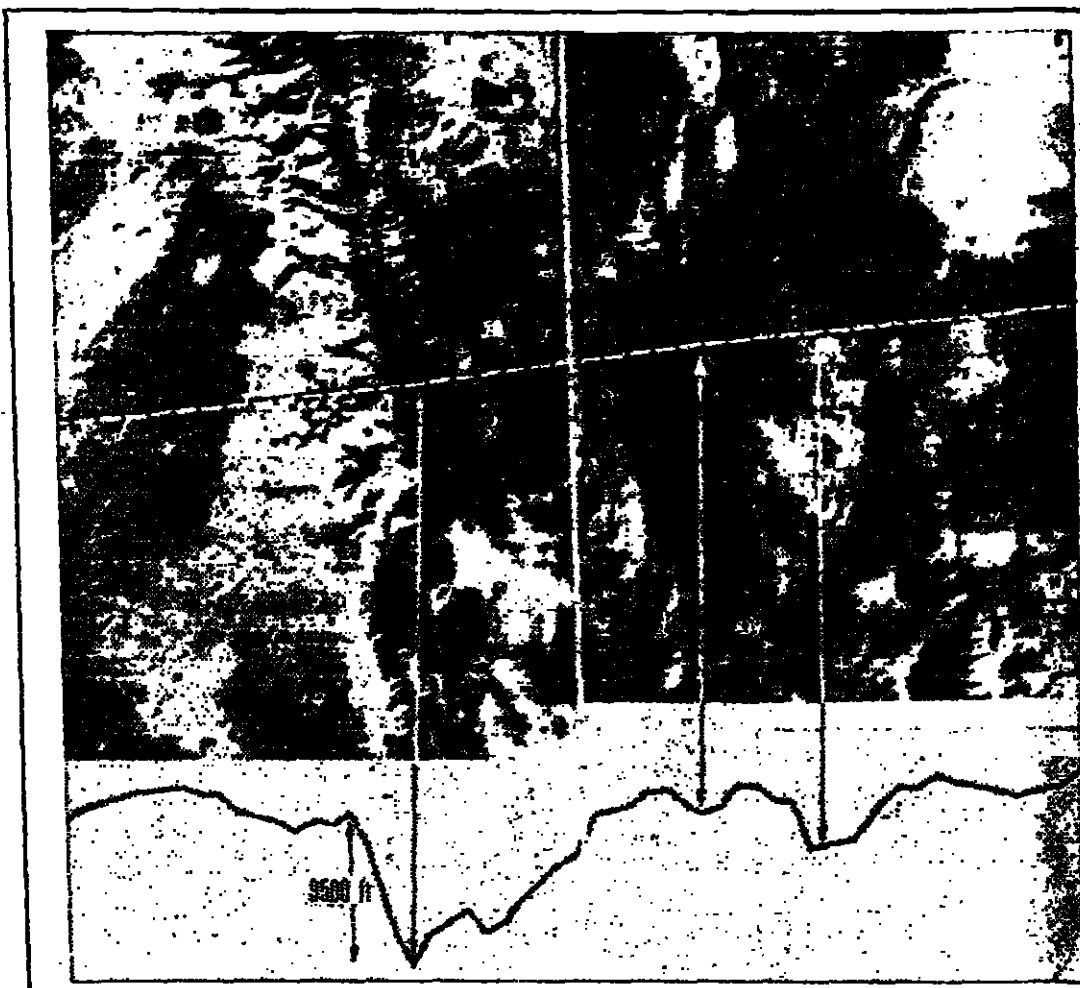
Mr. Brandt has an overall majority of four votes in the Bundestag, and was fighting to prevent any defections by deputies who are refugees from Eastern Europe when the final vote



The more you know about ancient history, the more you like to explore Rome.

The more you know about Scotch, the more you like Ballantine's

imported from Scotland



THE GRAND, GRAND CANYON—Arrows at left indicate canyon on Mars, estimated to be 9,500 feet deep and 75 miles wide in this photo mosaic taken from the Mariner-9 spacecraft. The canyon is nearly twice as deep and more than five times as wide as earth's Grand Canyon, which measures 5,500 feet deep and 13 miles wide. The arrows at right indicate other significant depressions. The area that is shown is 400 miles wide from left to right and dotted line indicates path of Mariner-9, which shot from altitude of 1,070 miles. The canyon is located near the red planet's equator in its western hemisphere. The north is at the right.

U.K. Enacts Ulster Law

(Continued from Page 1)

his party's full support in getting the measure through Parliament as quickly as possible.

It was opposed only by the militant Northern Ireland MP, Bernadette Devlin, who with shouts of "No, no!" tried several times unsuccessfully to divide the House of Commons.

During the third and final reading in the Commons the Liberal party leader, Jeremy Thorpe, moved an amendment which would have made the bill effective for only one year. He was supported by some Labor backbenchers but the amendment was defeated by 158 votes to 20.

New Ulster Violence

BELFAST, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—A British soldier was shot and seriously wounded in a guerrilla ambush here today as five and a half bombs exploded across Northern Ireland, leaving a town hall gutted and three business premises wrecked.

Lance Bombardier John R. Sutton, 38, was hit in the thigh when his patroling armored car came under guerrilla crossfire in Belfast's Catholic Ardara district, the army said.

Two explosions within three minutes shook the provincial capital this afternoon but injured no one. The first, at a British oxygen company building on the city outskirts, was followed by a fire.

The second came after two gunmen pulled a bomb in a city center car-rental firm and gave the staff 15 minutes to clear the building.

In the west of the province, a similar raid left an electrician's shop in Londonderry's Strand Road a mass of wrecked merchandise. It was the street's third blast in 24 hours. Yesterday a garage and a filling station were blown up.

The town hall at Strabane was extensively damaged after a dozen raiders, some masked, held the staff at gunpoint for 20 minutes while they planted two bombs and splashed gasoline around the building. No one was injured in the resultant blasts and fire.

British soldiers today swooped on a canal at the border town of Newry after a tip-off and found armed men planting explosives at lock gates. Troops detained five men after finding two rifles, a pistol and explosive charges.

Thieu Sees Summit Solution For 10 Southeast Asia States

(Continued from Page 1)

more precisely. I have not made a decision on whether I might run for re-election and I don't want the Communists to be able to exploit anything I might say."

Mr. Thieu was clearly concerned with the superpower relationship now developing out of the Nixon trip. He is convinced that President Nixon and his Chinese hosts are talking about the Vietnam situation.

"Certainly they will discuss it," he insisted, "but they will not be able to agree on any solution for Vietnam. It would be unbelievable if they did not discuss it."

According to his analysis: "There is no doubt that Moscow pushed Hanoi to try an offensive now while Nixon was in Peking. Moscow wanted to demonstrate that it is impossible to negotiate over the head of Hanoi."

Peking "is in a difficult position," he continued. "It cannot abandon Vietnam and yet it is tied up by its own rivalry with Moscow. Nevertheless, both Washington and Peking can see that it is in the interests of the world not to have Soviet influence predominating in this region."

He believed that Russia did not originally want North Vietnam to invade the South because it feared U.S. intervention. But now "Russia is very worried that China and the United States might find a basic agreement to restore peace in Indochina."

Israel Rejects Old Borders

(Continued from Page 1)

man said a young Israeli couple died in an Arab guerrilla ambush only 2.5 miles from the Lebanese border late last night.

The guerrillas stopped their car, with steel nails spread across the roadway, and then blasted it head-on with two bazooka anti-tank rockets.

"In view of the new hostilities, we shall have to activate our forces along this border. We shall do everything possible to stop such activity. We have to protect our citizens and our settlements," Gen. Elazar said.

Today, the army reported, a hand grenade exploded in a shopping street in Gaza. An Israeli soldier and a civilian were injured. Security forces rounded up Arab bystanders for questioning, the army said.

Tonight, Israel announced that Arab infiltrators from Lebanon had sprung a second ambush in 24 hours, wounding six border policemen and two soldiers.

The Israeli announcement said the ambushers opened up on a border patrol of armored vehicles at 7:40 p.m., eight hours after Gen. Elazar's warning to Lebanon to curb the guerrillas or risk reprisals.

Later, on the Israeli-held Golan Heights, a number of bazooka rockets and automatic fire were tonight aimed at an Israeli position near Nahal Golan settlement, military sources reported.

There were no casualties. The sources did not say whether fire had been returned.

U.S. Would Accept East Germany at Stockholm Talks

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP).—A State Department official said yesterday the United States is willing to have East Germany attend the United Nations environmental conference in Stockholm next June, but not as a voting participant.

The fate of the conference has been jeopardized by a dispute between the United States and the Soviet Union over East German participation.

The UN invited to the conference its member nations and active participants in UN agencies, a formula which excludes East Germany, North Korea, North Vietnam and other nations.

The Soviet Union has been seeking equal status for East Germany with regard to West Germany at the conference.

Castro to Visit Poland

WARSAW, Feb. 24 (AP).—Cuban leader Fidel Castro will visit Poland "some time this year," Warsaw radio announced last night. It gave no further details.

After Predicting Tet Attacks U.S. Admits It Is Uncertain If Hanoi Plans an Offensive

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (WP).—North Vietnam still has the military capacity to launch several "spectacular" attacks in South Vietnam this season, but its intentions are now obscure, U.S. officials said yesterday.

Nixon administration spokesmen sought to explain their unsuccessful attempts to forecast the timing of what they said for weeks would be a dramatic enemy offensive.

The enemy capability to begin one or more offensives still exists, despite extraordinarily heavy air attacks on enemy positions, the officials said. What is wholly unknown, the officials continued, is Hanoi's current political intentions for the assault.

U.S. officials speculate now that Hanoi's timing will be influenced by President Nixon's talks in Peking, which have aroused great suspicion in North Vietnam about the intentions of its ally, China.

Mr. Laird also asserted that Air Force jets might operate from Navy aircraft carriers.

He said this would be in keeping with his idea of trying to shake up conventional military thinking and to develop a "total force" concept, using most effectively the men and equipment of each service.

The news conference was called to introduce reporters to the new Deputy Secretary of Defense, Kenneth Rush, who replaces David Packard.

Mr. Rush, 62 years old, a former law professor and former ambassador to West Germany, said he felt his experience in Germany, where he helped negotiate the Berlin agreement, and his association with NATO would help him in his new post.

The Pentagon also made public testimony by Navy Secretary John H. Chafee before the Senate Armed Services Committee that revealed a significant strengthening of the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean.

In addition to the previously publicized movement of a helicopter carrier and two warships to the area, Mr. Chafee said the United States was increasing the number of nuclear attack submarines on duty there "for covert surveillance and anti-submarine warfare."

Three destroyer escorts specially equipped to operate a new anti-submarine surveillance system have also been sent.

EEC Is Seeking To Harmonize Its Excise Taxes

BRUSSELS, Feb. 24 (AP).—Leaders of the European Economic Community are proposing to harmonize the member countries' excise taxes on tobacco, alcoholic drinks and petroleum products, a spokesman said today.

But, with and without, will be covered in separate directives.

Proposals are to be made soon by the Common Market's Executive Commission to the Council of Ministers, which represents the member governments.

The spokesman explained that the first step will be to get the tax structures into line. Later, proposals to unify actual tax rates will be made.

The proposals will deal with a whole range of excise taxes. They will include a list of those to be harmonized, and recommendations about 21 others which will be left to national authorities.

Procedures will also be outlined on how any new excise taxes should be introduced.

The first object, the spokesman said, is to avoid putting businessmen in any member state at a relative disadvantage.

Britain and the other candidate countries are expected to be consulted before a decision is taken.

Libya Concerned By Arab Trend of Pacts With Russia

BEIRUT, Feb. 24 (UPI).—A Libyan Foreign Ministry spokesman today voiced his government's "extreme concern" for what he called the "trend" of some Arab countries to conclude treaties with the Soviet Union, the official Libyan news agency said.

In a dispatch from Tripoli, the agency said the spokesman issued the statement to comment on reports that Iraq is about to conclude a "friendship and cooperation" treaty with Russia.

The statement coincided with the presence in Moscow of Maj. Abdul Salam Jalloud, the second man in the Libyan leadership, who arrived there yesterday.

The statement did not refer to the "friendship and cooperation" treaty signed by Egypt and the Soviet Union last May. Egypt is Libya's partner, with Syria, in the Federation of Arab Republics.

"Libya holds that this trend would take the Arab nation back to the days of the Baghdad Pact and the treaties with the Western imperialist countries," the spokesman said.

"Libya holds that this trend is a clear violation and grave transgression of the Arab League charter," the spokesman added. "If this charter cannot be respected, then it should be annulled," he said.

General Barred In South Vietnam Returns to U.S.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 24 (AP).—An exiled South Vietnamese general who was barred in an attempt to return home after six years arrived in Los Angeles yesterday.

Lt. Gen. Nguyen Khanh Thi said he had been "driven as an enemy who is feared beyond reason."

The general sent into exile for backing a Buddhist uprising against the government in 1966, was prevented by armed police from getting off a jetliner when it landed in Saigon yesterday. He was told he lacked official permission to enter the country.

The plane was ordered to take off immediately with only Gen. Thi, the crew and three U.S. marshals aboard, leaving behind 180 U.S. servicemen who had hoped to talk the return flight to the United States.

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WEATHER		0	F	Cloud
ALBUQUERQUE	14	57	Partly cloudy	
AMSTERDAM	14	57	Cloudy	
ANAKARA	14	57	Partly cloudy	
ANNERS	14	57	Overcast	
BEIRUT	17	63	Partly cloudy	
BELGRADE	9	48	Very cloudy	
BELM	3	37	Overcast	
BELTSEL	3	37	Overcast	
BUDAPEST	3	37	Very cloudy	
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable	
CHENNAI	12	54	Cloudy	
COPTERAGERS	3	37	Very cloudy	
COSTA DEL SOL	18	65	Partly cloudy	
DUBLIN	7	45	Very cloudy	
EDINBURGH	9	48	Partly cloudy	
FLORENCE	15	59	Overcast	
FRANKFURT	8	46	Overcast	
GENOVA	6	43	Partly cloudy	
HELSINKI	3	37	Partly cloudy	
HONGKONG	12	54	Overcast	
LAS PALMAS	12	54	Partly cloudy	
LONDON	14	57	Cloudy	
LONDON	6	43	Overcast	
MADRID	10	50	Partly cloudy	
MILAN	10	50	Cloudy	
MONTREAL	14	57	Clear	
MOSCOW	0	32	Overcast	
MUNICH	15	59	Cloudy	
NEW YORK	3	37	Partly cloudy	
NICE	18	65	Partly cloudy	
PARIS	12	54	Partly cloudy	
PARIS	3	37	Cloudy	
PRAGUE	4	39	Rain	
ROME	14	57	Overcast	
SOCHI	7	45	Very cloudy	
STOCKHOLM	7	45	Clear	
TULSA	20	68	Clear	
TYBIR	15	59	Cloudy	
VENICE	12	54	Very cloudy	
VIENNA	8	46	Very cloudy	
WASHINGTON	14	57	Cloudy	
ZURICH	6	43	Partly cloudy	

(U.S. Canadian temperatures taken at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT)

On 'Nonpolitical' China Trip

Aide Predicts Nixon Report to U.S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (UPI).—Herbert G. Klein, communications director for the Nixon administration, said at a New Hampshire news conference yesterday that President Nixon is likely to deliver a nationwide report next Wednesday or Thursday about his trip to China.



Herbert G. Klein

Mr. Klein said that "the format has not been developed," but the President probably would make his report to the nation following his briefing of the cabinet and high-ranking members of Congress just after his return early next week.

Mr. Klein said that an informal telephone survey, including telephone calls, queries of leaders throughout the nation and a sampling of White House mail, found the China trip to be popular with "a very overwhelming margin" of the American people.

Mr. Nixon will return from China Monday or Tuesday, about a week before the March 7 New Hampshire primary, but Mr. Klein said that President Nixon believes "it wouldn't be in the state for him to do" to go to that state before the election.

Politics Are 'Separate'

He denied that the Nixon trip was timed for its effect on the

New Hampshire primary. He said that "one thing that is important is that we try to keep the results of this trip away from politics."

In Washington yesterday, the Republican Governors Association praised the China trip in a statement "unanimously and enthusiastically

supporting Mr. Nixon's re-election."

"We note with pride President Nixon's historic journey... We join with all Americans in the fervent hope that this will bring closer a generation of peace."

The GOP governors, who issued the statement after a breakfast meeting with Attorney General John N. Mitchell, reported that Mr. Nixon told them at a dinner conference at the White House on Feb. 1 that the Republican campaign this year would be directed to all states.

In a subsequent letter to Michigan Gov. William G. Milliken, chairman of the GOP governors, Mr. Nixon pledged to "go all out" to campaign in 1972 without writing off any state or section of the country.

In a related development, the Baltimore Sun reported yesterday that Mr. Nixon plans to appear in Illinois, Wisconsin, California, before the fourth coming presidential primaries in those states.

Quoting Republican sources, the paper said that Mr. Nixon's trip will amount to campaigning although they may not be purely political trips.

Meanwhile, the five Democratic presidential candidates in the March 7 New Hampshire primary are scheduled to meet two days before the voting, a 90-minute, "live" televised debate on the state's educational television network.

Agreement on procedural details for the debate was reached in Manchester, N.H., last night. Democrats entered in the nation's leadoff presidential primary are Senator Edward S. Muskie of Maine, Governor George W. Romney of Michigan, Mayor Sam Yorty of Los Angeles and social worker Edward C. of Hartford, Conn.

Other political developments:

Thirteen candidates filed notices that they plan to enter the June 5 presidential primary in California.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey's campaign manager, Jack Chestnut, said in Washington yesterday that early reports from precinct canvasses indicate that Sen. Humphrey will get at least 45 of the 84 delegates to the national convention from his home state of Minnesota despite young voters' support for an anti-Humphrey "peace coalition."

Sen. McGovern's headquarters said that returns available from Minnesota last night indicated that Sen. Humphrey would get 37 delegates, Sen. McGovern 17, Eugene J. McCarthy 2 and Rep. Shirley Chisholm 2.

Chang Cheh-chi, a leading official of the Chinese government news agency, said in a toast: "Now the doors of friendship have finally been opened and more and more journalists have come to promote mutual understanding and friendship between the American and Chinese people."

Responding for the American newsmen, R.H. Shackford, of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, expressed hope that the breakthrough visit "will be the beginning of a new era in Chinese-American relations."

Rogers Message, Optimistic

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In a message to Republican newsmen convening here, he described the meetings with Chairman Mao and Premier Chou as "one of the most important diplomatic opportunities with which I have had the privilege of being associated."

While Mr. Rogers gave no indication of the subjects being discussed in Peking, the tone of his message was viewed by observers as further evidence of U.S. satisfaction with the way the U.S.-Chinese summit is proceeding.

Supreme Court

Backs Colombo

In Contempt Case

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP).—Joseph Colombo, described by the Justice Department as a Cosa Nostra high commissioner, has won a new hearing on an attempt by New York to prosecute him for criminal contempt of court.

The Supreme Court, in an eight-to-one ruling, said there was a possibility Colombo had been placed in double jeopardy because he was charged twice with the same act—refusing to testify before a grand jury. The first charge was for civil contempt, the second for criminal contempt.

It ordered the New York Court of Appeals, which earlier had ruled the twin prosecutions were not a constitutional violation, to reconsider the case.

Colombo, who was seriously wounded by a gunman last June 28 while attending a "unity rally" of thousands of Italian-Americans at Columbus Circle in New York, was charged in 1965 after he refused to testify before a grand jury in New York City. The grand jury was investigating the use of legitimate business enterprises as a cover for various criminal activities.

Colombo was fined \$250 and sentenced to 30 days in jail for civil contempt of court.

Angela Davis Freed on Bail On New Rule

Defense Cites Repeal Of Capital Punishment

By Philip Hager

SAN JOSE, Calif., Feb. 24.—Angela Davis, held in jail since October, 1970, was released on bail yesterday in a decision based on the California Supreme Court's recent ruling striking down the death penalty in California.

Miss Davis was released by a Santa Clara County Superior Court judge following a closed hearing. She was freed just five days before she is to go to trial for murder, kidnapping and conspiracy in the Marin County Civic Center shooting of August, 1970.

Judge Richard E. Aronson set bail at \$102,500, with \$100,000 as cash and \$2,500 as a surety bond and \$2,500 in cash.

Miss Davis left the jail in Palo Alto in a black and white Mustang, accompanied by defense attorney Margaret Burnham, for an undisclosed destination as a crowd of about 150 supporters applauded and shouted "Right on, Angela!"

Clenched-Fist Salute

Miss Davis smiled and waved both hands in a clenched-fist salute.

Miss Davis said, "I can hardly believe it" as she walked out of the jail, according to defense attorney Davis Walker, the Associated Press reported.

Later, Miss Davis held a news conference and said she felt "fine—better than I have for 16 months," according to United Press International.

Miss Davis told a packed audience of nearly 200 newsmen and supporters that her release on bail was due to the "power of the people," but that there was much yet to be attained in releasing all political prisoners.

She mentioned the "Soledad Brothers" and the "San Quentin Six," after she had referred to the "murder" of George Jackson and the "massacre" at Attica Prison.

"Soledad" Brothers accused of killing a guard at Soledad State Prison in 1970. "Six" was killed at San Quentin Prison last Aug. 21 in a violent rampage in which two trustees and three guards were also killed.

The "San Quentin Six" are six prisoners charged with the killing of a guard.

Although Miss Davis is not allowed to attend rallies or political gatherings without prior court permission, her attorneys apparently decided she could read a short statement of appreciation to the people who had helped her obtain freedom.

Franklin Alexander, co-chairman of the United National Committee to Free Angela Davis, was asked how Miss Davis spent last night, her first of freedom.

"Celebrating," he said. "There was a party for close friends. There were a couple of bottles of champagne. And we danced and sang and had a great time."

As Miss Davis spent her first day of freedom on bail, legislators moved to change the law under which she was released, and attorneys for Juan Corona, accused killer of 25 persons, demanded bail for his client, too.

Miss Davis was driven past cheering supporters for her release. Her defense attorneys said "We're ready, we've been ready" for the start of her trial Monday.

Until now, Judge Aronson had denied bail, citing a state constitutional provision that prohibited bail in capital cases where "proof of guilt is evident or the presumption great thereof."

The defense renewed its motion for bail shortly after the California Supreme Court's ruling last Friday that capital punishment is unconstitutional.

Howard Moore Jr., one of Miss Davis's lawyers, told reporters: "Today there are no capital offenses in California. As a result, there is now no reason to hold Miss Davis without bail."

The prosecutor, Assistant State Attorney General Albert W. Harris Jr., conceded that the California Supreme Court ruling appeared to clear the legal obstacle to her release on bail.

But Mr. Harris contended that



Smiling Angela Davis gives "black power" salute as she emerges from Palo Alto jail yesterday, free on bail.

The ruling would not become final officially for 30 days after it was issued—during which time, he said, the state attorney general's office expected to petition the state Supreme Court for a rehearing.

Judge Aronson set a number of conditions on bail, including that she be accompanied by a named person, whose identity is being kept secret; reporting once a week to a probation officer; staying within San Francisco Bay-area counties; and not attending any public rallies without permission.

Miss Davis is accused of supplying four guns used in a San Rafael courthouse escape attempt which resulted in four deaths—a judge, two convicts and a youth who aided the convicts.

Los Angeles Times

Tass Offers "Public Opinion"

MOSCOW, Feb. 24 (AP).—Tass said today that "the pressure of progressive international public opinion" forced the release of Miss Davis.

The Soviet news agency made no mention in its dispatch from New York of the California Supreme Court ruling which made Miss Davis eligible for bail by abolishing the death penalty.

Kleindienst Backed by Senate Panel

Vote Is 13-0 for Mitchell's Successor

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (UPI).—The Senate Judiciary Committee today unanimously approved President Nixon's nomination of Richard G. Kleindienst to succeed John N. Mitchell as U.S. Attorney General.

Sen. James O. Eastland, D., Miss., the committee chairman, told newsmen he expected that the nomination would be reported to the Senate floor next Tuesday or Wednesday. Confirmation seems assured. Just when the final vote will come is up to Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield.

The committee vote was 13 to 0, including Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, who had sharply questioned Mr. Kleindienst on civil rights and electronic eavesdropping. The Massachusetts Democrat said that he will also vote for confirmation in the Senate.

Sen. Kennedy said that he voted for Mr. Kleindienst, who is now the No. 2 man in the Justice Department, because he concluded that the President was entitled to have the man he wanted as attorney general. He drew a sharp distinction between the cabinet, which is part of the executive, and appointments to the judiciary, which is a separate branch of government.

To File Statements

However, Sen. Kennedy said that he would file a statement outlining his areas of disagreement with policies supported by Mr. Kleindienst. Other committee liberals are expected to file similar statements.

Senate minority leader Hugh Scott, R., Pa., a Judiciary Committee member, expressed the hope that the Senate would act on the nomination by Wednesday which day Mr. Mitchell's resignation takes effect.

The Judiciary Committee also unanimously approved the nomination of L. Patrick Gray 3d to succeed Mr. Kleindienst as deputy attorney general.

During the three days of hearings, Mr. Kleindienst told the committee that he favored electronic eavesdropping without prior court approval in cases involving the national security and that he made no distinction between foreign and domestic threats. He also opposed legalization of sale or possession of marijuana and declared that federal legislation designed to outlaw cheap handguns would be virtually unenforceable.

House Passes \$3.2-Billion Money Bill for Foreign Aid

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP).

The House today passed a \$3.2-billion money appropriation for foreign aid and related agencies—the last step in Congress' four-month foreign-aid battle—and sent it to the Senate for final action.

Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., indicated the Senate might vote on sending the bill to President Nixon before the end of the day.

The measure appropriates \$262 billion for foreign aid itself and the rest for related programs including \$72 million for the Peace Corps. The aid total is about \$900 million below President Nixon's request.

The measure restores \$86 million for the United Nations' own foreign program, from which the House had voted to withhold the entire 1972 U.S. contribution, and the International Bank money the House had sharply curbed.

Rep. Otto E. Passman, D., La., the bill's floor manager, told the House he would like to take the UN out of the foreign aid business but he added that with the program going ahead Congress had to be responsible and put up the U.S. funding share.

One hundred and twenty-four nations have already pledged their contributions, Rep. Passman told the House. "We stood alone. We had no choice."

In key decisions Tuesday, House and Senate conferees raised supporting assistance (war-related)

economic aid) from the Senate's \$400 million to \$550 million, only \$25 million below the House figure.

Military assistance, which Sen. Proxmire dislikes, was set at \$300 million, compared with an initial Senate figure of \$350 million.

Development loans, for which the House had voted \$250 million and the Senate \$150 million, was split at \$200 million.

The conferees followed the Senate bill in restoring money for the United Nations Development Fund, voting \$127 million. The House had provided only \$41 million for international organizations, including the United Nations.

The bill also carries \$400 million in direct funds for foreign military credit sales, with a credit limit of \$550 million, of which \$300 million is reserved for Israel. The final bill provides \$300 million for Bangladesh refugee relief, \$220 million for the Alliance for Progress and \$180 million for general technical assistance.

The bill carries \$139 million for Cuban refugees, \$72 million for the Peace Corps (the House had voted \$68 million, the Senate \$77.2 million) and \$123 million for the World Bank.

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Nixon and Chou Conduct A 3d Lengthy Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

Wait for the chat with American newsmen today.

Standing in cold winter sunshine on the longest walk ever recorded by mankind, he observed, "We do not want walls of any kind," and made his statement about physical, ideological or philosophical wall.

Chinese Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, who accompanied the Nixon to the wall over roads carefully cleared of all ice and snow after a two-day snowfall, commented after the President's remarks were translated: "Mr. President has given a very good speech."

After resting in a tea-house with the 75 people who accompanied them, the Nixons drove to the

500-year-old Ming Tomb, where they paused in awe at gigantic marble canons, elephants and lions which lined the road.

Three plump, rosy-cheeked little girls in red, pink and blue jackets gave a rope-jumping demonstration for the Nixons. Their pig-tails each were tied with a brightly colored bow.

"It's worth coming here," the President said.

Secretary of State William F. Rogers and Chinese Foreign Minister Chou Feng-fai today held a three-hour afternoon meeting—their third session during the Americans' visit.

The two foreign ministers were believed hammering out specific language of general agreements reached by Mr. Nixon and Mr. Chou on cultural exchanges and continuing diplomatic contacts, short of formal relations.

An estimated 100 persons attended the informal dinner at night. The Nixons then returned to their lakeside guest villa.

There was a further manifestation of the warm-up in Chinese-American relations at a non-official level when members of the U.S. news contingent were guests of the Ministry of Information at a lavish dinner at a Peking restaurant tonight.

Chang Cheh-chi, a leading official of the Chinese government news agency, said in a toast: "Now the doors of friendship have finally been opened and more and more journalists have come to promote mutual understanding and friendship between the American and Chinese people."

Responding for the American newsmen, R.H. Shackford, of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, expressed hope that the breakthrough visit "will be the beginning of a new era in Chinese-American relations."

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Supreme Court

Backs Colombo

In Contempt Case

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Colombo was fined \$250 and sentenced to 30 days in jail for civil contempt of court.

Grand Jury Gives Irvings Second Delay

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP).—The appointment of a grand jury to consider the possibility of mail fraud in transactions for Mr. Irving's "autobiography" of Howard R. Hughes.

They now are tentatively scheduled to see the grand jury next Tuesday, eight days before a scheduled extradition hearing for Mrs. Irving, a Swiss citizen. She was arrested last week on a Swiss warrant alleging fraud and embezzlement involving \$650,000 in checks the McGraw-Hill publishers intended for Mr. Hughes.

The postponement of the grand jury appointment increased speculation that the Irvings are still trying to reach some sort of understanding with U.S. authorities. It has been said Mr. Irving might be willing to tell his whole story and perhaps plead guilty to certain charges if his wife is not prosecuted.

The grand jury appearance of Mr. Irving's treasurer, David Shustkin, was also postponed until next week.

Exposé Planned

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (UPI).—Viking Press announced yesterday it would publish within two months a book entitled "Hoax: The Indecent Exposure of Howard Hughes."

The book has been written by an investigative team of the London Sunday Times. A spokesman said the book would contain "hitherto unknown information about the Clifford Irving plot from sources who have so far remained silent about their intimate role in the affair."

Social Security Increase

Of 20% in U.S. Seen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (UPI).—Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D., Ark., introduced legislation yesterday to increase Social Security benefits by 2

Terror: Use and Abuse

Ulster—it is its tragedy—has been providing a case history in the use and abuse of terror as a political weapon. Unfortunately, whatever the troubles of Northern Ireland may contribute to revolutionary textbooks, they do not seem to be producing a solution for the divided island. And very similar lessons might have been deduced, at less cost in life, from such apparently distant—in place and circumstance—disorders as those which occurred on American college campuses in the late 1960s.

The technique of terror clearly can be directed at two main objectives. One is the disruption of the society affected, in the hope of evoking a direct reformist or revolutionary response. The other is to "radicalize" a situation in which there is only a potential for revolution.

In American universities, both effects were probably sought, but the latter predominated. There would be peaceful demonstrations over some issue—the Vietnam war, the composition of the board of trustees, the tenure of a controversial professor. The radicals would press beyond the generally accepted limits of permissibility by stone-throwing, occupation of college buildings, arson or bombs. This would bring in the police or, as at Kent State, the National Guard. There would be mass arrests, or shootings, and the reaction to this repression usually "radicalized" the bulk of the student body.

There might, however, be other reactions. If terror went a bit too far, it could create a backlash. Or reforms might blunt the edge of the radical thrust, internal dissensions splinter it. For a variety of reasons, the American campus has been a far more

peaceful place in the 1970s than in the previous decade.

The Roman Catholics of Northern Ireland went through the initial phase of peaceful demonstration, for reformist purposes. The Irish Republican Army ("Provisionals" at first; "Officials" later) began bombing and sniping for revolutionary ends. Repression—the internment policy, the return of fire by the British Army and the culminating killings on Bloody Sunday—achieved, to a very large extent, the aim of revolutionizing the Catholic population of Northern Ireland. Terror, coupled with the governmental reaction and the failure to make effective reforms, had radicalized most of Ireland.

Then the IRA—the "Officials," this time—blew up an officers' mess at Aldershot, leaving seven dead: five waitresses, a gardener and a Roman Catholic chaplain. This stupid brutality created its own reaction. It seems to have caused the British Parliament, shaken by Bloody Sunday, to close ranks again; it gave the government in Dublin an opportunity to clamp down on the IRA—which it fears almost as much as does the government in Stormont.

This could be the psychological moment for a real effort of reform to the Roman Catholics of Ulster, or some genuine effort to provide a solution to the whole question of divided Ireland. But what is that to be? Hatred is endemic in Ireland, after centuries of mingled oppression and revolt. Has Aldershot sobered either side? One may hope that something constructive will emerge from the lengthening list of innocent dead. But the hope is extremely frail, while hostile emotions remain tough and strong.

Penalty of Death

In California, the state will no longer set its citizens an example of contempt for the sanctity of human life by putting to death those it considers worthless. Perhaps it would have been better had the state's legislature made this decision. It was made, instead—and for abundantly good reasons—by the state's Supreme Court. The court concluded that the death penalty was "unnecessary to any legitimate goal of the state" and that it was "impermissibly cruel" under the terms of the clause in the California Constitution forbidding cruel and unusual punishments.

California's strong-willed governor, Ronald Reagan, greeted the news of the decision by commenting that the court had put itself "above the will of the people." That is, of course, precisely what courts are created to do. Their responsibility is not to popular preferences or prejudices but to fundamental principles of equity and to the rules of a written constitution; and this is especially true of a court of last resort.

It is doubtful, moreover, if Gov. Reagan is at all accurate even in his assessment of the will of the people. As Chief Justice Wright observed for the Supreme Court, public acceptance of the death penalty "cannot be measured by the existence of death penalty statutes or by the fact that some juries impose death on criminal defendants." The prisons of California contained, up to the time of the Supreme Court decision, 108

human beings condemned to death and awaiting execution. Can Gov. Reagan imagine the reaction of Californians—and of the rest of the civilized world—if he had ordered all 108 of them to be taken out and executed forthwith? Can he conceive of the response if he invited all those within the state in favor of capital punishment to come and witness so barbaric a slaughter?

The truth is that the penalty of death is now wholly inconsistent with the values of contemporary civilization. It may have had merit or justification 200 years ago when the Constitution of the United States was adopted; and at a time when such penalties as drawing and quartering, breaking on the wheel or burning at the stake were still remembered, execution by hanging or by electrocution or by gas may have seemed comparatively humane, or at any rate not cruel and unusual. But it is the very essence of civilization to advance in values and standards. Today capital punishment in any form must be accounted "cruel and unusual."

It deserves rejection by civilized men, however, for an even more compelling reason. As Chief Justice Wright put it, "It degrades and dehumanizes all who participate in its processes . . . and is incompatible with the dignity of man and the judicial process." Let us hope it will soon become an anachronism—an outworn barbarism—everywhere in this civilized land.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Turn to Pollute

Brazil's Planning Minister has been debited with a remark that ranks with Commodore Vanderbilt's "The public be damned." If Joao Paulo Velloso was correctly quoted, he observed hopefully that "Brazil can become the importer of pollution." Endorsing a huge woodpulp project which his country would undertake for Japanese paper producers, Mr. Velloso expanded on the theme: "Why not? We have a lot left to pollute. They don't."

Carried away by an economic boom, some Brazilian officials appear to have no more thought for the future than American industrialists had back in the days when a belching chimney was considered a thing of beauty and a joy forever. It was hard for Americans then to see that the joy would last a generation or two rather than forever, but our social short-sightedness at the time

hardly justifies a national leader today in demanding a chance for his own country to follow suit.

Yet that seems to be the position of the current Brazilian regime. It has even made the point in the United Nations that no developing country should be asked to slow down its industrial growth now to make up for the earlier environmental sins of other states.

The argument makes a mockery of the UN Conference on the Human Environment, scheduled for Stockholm in June. The point of that gathering is that there is only one such environment, and it affects Brazilians as much as it does Englishmen, Thais or Tanzanians. The Brazilian contention is a little like the righteous claim of a new office-holder to his turn at robbing the public till.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

As Nixon's China Visit Goes On

China's most urgent priority in the talks between Nixon and Chou En-lai will be to discover how the United States sees the role of Japan in Asia and particularly

whether Washington favors or expects Japanese rearmament. It should be possible for the President to provide assurance on both these questions, though he may find his Chinese hosts difficult to convince.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 25, 1897

WASHINGTON.—The U.S. Senate now seems disposed to turn its attention to Cuban matters. Senator Allen, a Populist, wants American warships sent to Havana at once. Senator Hill calls upon the State Department for information and Senator Morgan wants the government to demand the immediate and unconditional release of Mr. Julio Sanguily. The latter resolution is the only significant one and appears to have the support of Senator Sherman, who, in a few days, will be President McKinley's Secretary of State.

Fifty Years Ago

February 25, 1922

LONDON.—Mr. Winston Churchill announced in the House of Commons yesterday that an arrangement had been made between the British government and the Provisional Government of Southern Ireland regarding claims for criminal injuries and losses during the recent troubles. Each side would pay for damage for which it was responsible and the Irish government has agreed to pay for damage done by their partisans in Glasgow, Liverpool and elsewhere in Great Britain. An agreed commission would adjudicate on the claims.



Great Leaps Forward

Rotten Eggs or Sick Chickens?

By C. L. Sulzberger

SAIGON.—There is a widespread habit of blaming almost every symptom of instability in the United States upon the Vietnam war and, notably, among such symptoms have been rising race tensions, violence among university students and an alarming rise in the use of drugs. But whether this diagnosis is accurate, whether the sick American chicken hatched the rotten Vietnamese egg or vice versa, is questionable.

Gen. Abrams, the U.S. commander here, whose rugged physical exterior hides a sensitive personality, makes the point that "race problems" (among his forces) "are like drug problems in that the men don't learn it here, they bring it with them." He suggests that as his troops return to America from the furnace of this difficult and discouraging conflict: "I don't think these men will add to the burden of the United States when they go home."

These reflections merit additional analysis by comparing the undoubted ailments of United States society with those of other countries which have no facile label like "Vietnam" to attach around their necks, like some putrid Ancient Mariner's albatross, to explain current troubles.

Example of France

France was forcibly ousted from Indochina in 1954 and found the cost of trying to keep physical hold of Algeria excessive a decade ago. Yet France has had its share of drug problems, racial difficulties with North Africans, corruption and sufficient student violence to almost overthrow a regime.

Britain was puzzled by dope and unrestrained youth long be-

fore Ulster exploded. West Germany, which hasn't had a colony in more than two generations or a war in more than one, nevertheless experienced enough social stress to produce "Red Rudi" Dutschke. The excessive Dutch youth gangs and often bewildering communal sex habits of the Danes can in no sense be attributed to any abnormal phenomenon like a "Vietnam."

Overinflated diagnosis is too facile for the United States and wholly inaccurate for the rest of the Western world. Vertically and historically speaking an epoch and politically and horizontally speaking a large geographic area is now experiencing a deep-seated and sometimes turbulent questioning of inherited morals and traditions.

The strains and disappointments of the Vietnam experience have undoubtedly tended to further and exaggerate this process as related to the United States but there is no convincing evidence that it caused it. What is happening in the West that could well be in a general state of Spenkerian decline arises from other social, political and economic phenomena.

For example, when Abrams discusses addiction among soldiers here he comments: "There's an awful lot of money in it, in the drug business. That's why we've got it. Marijuana would attribute the malady to an inherent and ineradicable weakness of the capitalist system."

Yet, in one or another degree, similar problems are facing those Communist systems of which we have an extensive knowledge—which is to say, not including China, North Vietnam and North Korea—and that, unusually closed, secretive societies.

Russia has an enormous and seemingly permanent alcoholism problem, a very small but nevertheless perceptible dope problem, a cancerous problem with intellectual dissenters and its own share of the global pollution problem that first and most viciously attacks industrialized nations, bringing with it special psychological and physiological concerns.

Yugoslavia simmers with generational gaps, local nationalisms, economic malaise plus a mixture of restrictions and a yearning for license impossible to blend. All Sovietized Europe rumbles by one or another degree with similar difficulties.

Trouble Unconfined

Elkhardt's unresolvable trouble of this moment in time seem not to be confined within particular areas or particular political systems although without doubt most acutely manifested in America, the richest and most luxurious nation and one which has perhaps the least legal restraints upon licentiousness.

Moreover, unlike Japan, the continual urge for industrial growth in the United States is not ordered by racial homogeneity, stable family patterns and an extraordinary habit of national discipline which combines to brake certain of the phenomena mentioned above, including student disorders.

"Vietnam," this far-flung, distant war, is neither the cause of United States social disorders and moral disintegration nor the origin of its frequent mood of despair. It is only a sordid catalyst that heightens a process already begun. As a label for everything that ails us it is inaccurate; as an excuse it does not truly apply.

The Role of Chairman Mao

By Joseph Kraft

PEKING.—Mao Tse-tung really is a living legend. His name draws the sword from the Chinese stone. He is the Great Helmsman by force of more than metaphor.

Those are the dominant impressions midway into President Nixon's China visit. Thanks to Mao, the trip has been transformed in tone. There are now taking place on an almost routine, daily basis events fabulous to contemplate. There even seems to be a chance of fixing, in Mao's name, the next generation of Chinese leadership on a policy course not hostile to the United States.

The surest sign of Mao's powerful hand is the behavior of his wife, Chang Ching. Mrs. Mao emerged in the Cultural Revolution a couple of years ago as a leading member of a radical faction most virulent in its hostility to bourgeois life and middle-class values. Among other things, Mrs. Mao subjected the wife of another Chinese leader to murderous criticism on the grounds that her dress and behavior during a state visit by a foreigner were "frivolous and in bad taste for a revolutionary."

Looks Younger

But Tuesday night Mrs. Mao was on hand as official hostess for President and Mrs. Nixon at a ballet performance. She was well turned out in a dark suit and looks far prettier and younger than her pictures. She chatted amiably with Mr. Nixon. That may not have been "friv-

olous and in bad taste." But neither was it the revolutionary thing to do. The universal opinion here is that Mrs. Mao did it on purpose, as a diplomat put it, "she was told to do it by the Old Man."

A wider sign of Mao's role is the change in public attitudes towards the President's trip. Until Mr. Nixon met with Chairman Mao Monday afternoon, his visit received only minimal attention in the press and on the radio. His reception at the airport was distinctly cool. Ordinary Chinese in the streets didn't bother to look at Mr. Nixon as he drove in from the airport.

But immediately after meeting with Mao, the freeze went off. The local radio began reporting Mr. Nixon's every move. People's Daily, the organ of the Communist party's Central Committee, carried a picture of Mr. Nixon on the front page and eight different stories on his first day's activities. Large numbers of people, in a development apparently unprecedented in Peking, lined up to buy the paper.

Mao's interest in the Nixon trip is, of course, nothing new. Premier Chou En-lai constantly cited Mao's name when he mentioned the trip in the past. There is no record of the invitation to Mr. Nixon which Mao issued through the late Edgar Snow.

What is new is the chairman's willingness to have his identification with the Nixon visit made known in the most public and dramatic way to the leadership and people of China. The un-

mistakable personal stamp of endorsement Mao has placed on the Nixon visit carries an important long-term implication.

For the coming generation of Chinese leaders is a closed book. It was not in the fashion of Chou En-lai and other present leaders, reared on the classics of Chinese and Western thought. It did not experience, as Mao did, bitter disappointment with the sour turn of developments in the Soviet Union. Thus it is possible that the younger leaders will take seriously China's pronounced anti-American rhetoric of the past—will, in fact, move their country into a position of abiding, and maybe even dangerous, hostility towards the United States.

By leaning the other way now, Chairman Mao mortgages the future. He imparts to the notion of getting on with the United States the most weighty possible endorsement. He starts a thick barrier against future Chinese leaders taking it into their heads to turn toward Moscow in the one combination that could truly jeopardize American security.

Thus, Chairman Mao's action has not only shaped President Nixon's trip this week, it has opened a line for the future. It is now possible for the United States and China to develop in time a normal relationship. And that possibility, which no less a figure from the United States could have achieved alone, justifies the trip that has brought Mr. Nixon here to Peking.

Letter From Leningrad

A Stunning Anomaly

By Robert G. Kaiser

LENINGRAD.—Peter the Great built this grand city in a Baltic swamp to give Russia a real European capital, something that could rival the great cities of the continent. By local estimate, he succeeded. "Paris is a nocturnal, but Leningrad is a symphony," a theater director here announced the other night, as though there was no doubt about it.

One Fascist who visited the city 125 years ago was not convinced. He was the Marquis de Custine, a remarkable figure who toured Russia in 1839 and wrote on it afterward in volumes runn- ing off De Tocqueville's in America.

... a Greek city improvised for the Tartars as a theater set—a decor, magnificent though without taste, to serve as the scene of a real and terrible drama—this is what one perceives at first glance in Petersburg," Custine wrote.

The truth lies only in the eye of the beholder, of course. Custine lost no love on Russia, and had a special distaste for the Czar who built this city as a "window on the West." The theater director, a proud and talented native son, has different prejudices.

Worth an Argument

In any case Leningrad is worth an argument. It is a stunning anomaly in Soviet Russia, a unique remnant of an opulent era, a practically overturned in 1917. The physical memorials of Czarist times, which line every street, are carefully preserved, often at great expense.

The city is still something of a theater set, but one feels that it's the wrong set for the play that is being performed in the streets and behind the elegant facades.

St. Petersburg was built to a scale of arbitrary grandness. The palaces and public buildings are huge. The private houses (which have been subdivided and redivided) must have been the biggest in Europe. The architecture was largely Greek-revival, a new style for Russia.

All of this dwarfed the population (about 400,000) in Custine's day. "I count fewer men than columns in the squares of Petersburg," he wrote. Seventy-five years later, in 1914, Karl Baedeker's guide to Russia reported: "The streets of St. Petersburg are much less animated than those of other European capitals; though they are a little less dull on Sunday and holidays."

Today the population is four million, and life on the streets is animated, though still duller than in Western Europe. It is life on a Soviet pattern. Lines form everywhere—in shops for vodka and salmon, on the street to return empty bottles for a few kopecks to a government kiosk, or around a new offering of books on a sidewalk table.

Swap Spot

Beside one of the city's many canals, on both sides of a handsome old footbridge held up by two grand pairs of lions, citizens gather in an unofficial marketplace to bargain for housing. One side of the canal is for swapping by room, the other for trading two-room flats for one two-room flat. Many post notices on two big, stamming trees to advertise their needs.

On the other side of the canal a larger crowd is looking for rooms to rent—officially—from people with extra space (a rare breed).

Near one of the markets where farmers sell their privately-grown produce, several dozen ladies stand on the sidewalk selling knitted caps, socks and mittens—A bright pink ladies' hat knitted from mohair in the shape of a fishbowl costs 15 rubles—18 dollars at the official rate of exchange.

There are fewer cars in Leningrad than in Moscow; by Western standards traffic is light. Public transport is abundant and cheap—and usually crowded. Leningrad is a city of streetscars, many of them driven by women. The handsome street in town, as Custine noted in 1839, is the straight and broad Nevsky Prospekt. "There is nothing finer than Nevsky Prospekt," he wrote, "not in St. Petersburg at any rate."

It's still true. Nevsky is a real main street, lined with many fine buildings, always full of a bustling collection of humanity, extremely well lighted at night, and the food and wine shops stay open until 1 a.m. The most elaborate electric billboard in Russia flashes scenes from new movies in line drawings formed by thousands of light bulbs.

This avenue, like all of central Leningrad, is remarkable to a Moscow resident because it all seems so old, even quaint. The bulky, monotonous modern Soviet architecture has been exiled from downtown Leningrad. Instead of destroying decrepit buildings, the government replaces their insides. One 19th-century building recently collapsed. It is being replaced by a copy of an 18th-century structure.

Even the enormous damage caused during the 900-day siege during the last war has been carefully repaired in this manner. Only memorials now hint at the suffering of the city in those terrible days—memorials and a few twists of speech. Older residents sometimes use verbs like "give" and "take" in place of "lose" and "burn." This habit originated in the siege, when people took what the government gave them in the way of food and clothes, and money had no value.

Artificial Creation

The Marquis de Custine was convinced that St. Petersburg was an artificial creation. "European engineers came to tell the Muscovites how they should build and embellish a capital worthy of the admiration of Europe," he wrote, "and they (the Russians), with their military submission, obeyed to the force of command."

If he was right, the parallel with modern times seems strong. The assiduous preservation of old Petersburg in contemporary Leningrad also appears to be the work of people who want to hold on to something that was never really theirs. "The interesting thing is," a foreigner living here remarked the other day, "that they could have done so much with all that money (spent on preservation) if they had used it to build something new."

Luckily for travelers, the money wasn't spent on something new. Thanks to the heirs of the revolution against capitalism, imperial Russia, the resplendent palaces, old canals and grand avenues remain intact.

Letters

Censorship

I read Professor Dworkin's piece "Censorship by Newsman" (NYT Feb. 15) with decidedly mixed emotions. It appears that he reveals excessive concern over government appeals for responsible self-restraint on the part of the media and too little concern for the power, for the same media, to "embarrass or even cripple national policy," to use his own words. This is, after all, the atomic age.

Newsman may be, as he suggests, trustees for the rest of us, but one must wonder whether they should be applauded for actions for which any other citizen would be subject to serious criminal action for doing. Then, too, can it not be fairly said that government representatives are, for better or for worse, trustees for the rest of us? Prof. Dworkin seems to imply that newsmen are a nobler class than our duly elected government officials. It may be so, but where's the proof?

Government officials will at times unquestionably abuse secrecy for narrow selfish ends and an alert press may be the only defense we have. But it is surely not to advocate censorship to suggest that in our megaton-bomb world there may be con-

fidential government business regarding matters "subject to political debate" which, in the interest of all of us, must remain confidential.

THEODORE A. COSENKAR, Milan.

Male Chauvinism

The IET's sports page is an example of male chauvinism carried to its most absurd. Headlines for women athletes are replete with the title "Miss" and "Mrs." Is this really headline material? And, more important, why since athletes, presidents, premiers, and other prominent individuals are never referred to as "Mr." in headlines, titles in this situation cannot be a mark of respect.

If they become a brand or a special type of person, it is not the articles themselves reflect the same prejudiced linguistic treatment of women. For example, in the article by Fred Tupper (Feb. 7), Susan Corrook is identified simply as Susan, and Marie-Therese Nadig as Therese. Men are never called by their first name in the press as it is considered demeaning. Women should be accorded the same measure of respect.

MARGARET BURNS FARLATO, New Delhi.

20-Year Pact For Romania And Hungary

Friendship and Aid Pledge Ends Quarrel

VIENNA, Feb. 24 (UPI)—Hungary and Romania signed a 20-year friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance pact today to patch up the quarrel between the two neighboring nations.

The pact, signed by the premiers of the two countries—János Kádár, of Hungary, and Nicolae Ceaușescu, of Romania—was hailed by the Hungarian news agency, MTI, as a landmark.

The pact signing was the climax of a visit of Hungarian Communist party leader János Kádár to Bucharest to meet his Romanian colleague Nicolae Ceaușescu.

It was the first bilateral meeting of the two leaders since last autumn, when the Hungarian Communist party openly criticized Romania's independent foreign policy, and was told by Romania to mind its own business.

Friction Relations
The contracting parties—in accord with the principles of Socialist internationalism, sovereignty and independence, equal rights and non-interference in domestic affairs—will strengthen the fraternal relations and manifold cooperation between the two states," the 10-article treaty said.

Both countries pledged "to grant without delay and with all means available manifold assistance, including military assistance, should a contracting party suffer an armed attack from another state or group of states," the pact said.

The announcement of Mr. Kádár's visit to Romania, which was unexpected last week following a trip to Moscow, where he won Soviet approval to heal Hungary's breach with Romania.

The two nations had quarreled at a time of increasing Soviet-bloc pressure on Romania. That pressure has since died down following a skilful campaign by Mr. Ceaușescu to tighten ideological control at home.

Rome Drug Trial Sentences Clementi, Woman to 2 Years

ROME, Feb. 24 (Reuters)—A Roman court today sentenced Clementi, 35, and his Italian girl friend, who were arrested last week, to two years in prison for possession of drugs. Clementi's lawyers said he would file an appeal within the next three days as prescribed by law.

The defendants were also fined 200,000 lire each (about \$200) and were ordered to pay the costs of the trial.

Clementi and 35-year-old Anna Maria Lauricella, who were arrested last July 24 and have been in jail for seven months.

Prosecutor Pietro Colonna said he had asked for a small sentence because of extenuating circumstances, mainly because only small quantities of drugs were found in the couple's possession.

GM Sued for Billion Dollars For Defective Engine Mounts

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 24 (Reuters)—Car owners today sued General Motors for \$1 billion, hoping to force the firm to fit new engine mountings on nearly 6,700,000 Chevrolets.

The suit, described by lawyers as the biggest of its kind in U.S. legal history, was filed by three women Chevrolet owners. They charged General Motors with breach of warranty, fraud and misrepresentation in the sale of Chevrolet cars produced between 1965 and 1969.

General Motors, in the largest vehicle recall operation in automobile history, has already started contacting owners of Chevrolet cars and trucks made in the four-year period. They are being urged to return them to dealers for installation of restraining straps in case the engine mountings collapse.

The suit claimed the company was patching up the defect by fitting a strap instead of replacing the engine mountings.

Pope Attends Tisserant Rites

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 24 (AP)—In a gesture believed to be unprecedented in modern times, Pope Paul VI today presided over the funeral of his traveling companion, Eugene Cardinal Tisserant, French-born dean of the Sacred College.

The Pope interrupted his Lenten spiritual retreat to attend the funeral services in St. Peter's Basilica, breaking Vatican protocol. Pope Paul had directed that the body of the 87-year-old cardinal, who died Monday, should lie in state in the basilica, an honor befitting a Pope.

Some 2,000 people, including 32 cardinals, the diplomatic corps to the Vatican and officials of the French government and the French Academy, were present.



MEN AT WORK—Member of coal mine maintenance staff examining pit-props on roadway leading to high-production coal face in the Bolsover mine Wednesday. These men did not go down in the pits during the English miners' strike and the roadway shrank considerably from its normal size, with the space diminishing between the roof and the floor, thus restricting the air supply. The pipe in the picture was put in to bring air in to the men while they worked.

Power Crisis in U.K. Boosts Jobless Total to 1.6 Million

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP)—Britain's power crisis boosted the nation's official number of jobless to 1,617,944, the Department of Employment said today.

It was the highest number of people out of work in this country since 1947, when another fuel shortage temporarily inflated the monthly figures.

But those wholly unemployed—the hard core of the jobless—were slightly fewer this month. There were 939,761 completely

without work, 2,886 less than in January.

The monthly count was taken on Feb. 14, the first day of mass layoffs in industry because of electrical power shortages caused by the nationwide miners' strike.

The power cuts, which plunged large sectors of industry into half-time working on a three-day week—sent the total unemployed up to 6.9 percent of the working population in Scotland, England and Wales. Last month it was 6.2 percent.

Prime Minister Edward Heath's Conservative government is under strong attack over the number of jobless—the figures went above the million mark last month for the first time in 25 years—could take some comfort from today's statistics.

It was the first time since the summer of last year that there had been a flattening out in the wholly unemployed tables. This time last year the trend was rising sharply.

Congress Panel Deadlocked On Funding Europe Radios

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—A joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives failed to break the eight-month deadlock over government financing for two radio stations broadcasting to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union—Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

Rep. Dante B. Pascall, D., Fla., issued a statement yesterday saying Senate conferees refused to accept his compromise for financing the two stations through June 30, 1973, and also for setting up a presidential commission to study and recommend a permanent financing method.

Sen. J. William Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, earlier had called the stations "relics of the cold war."

He said he thought House members of the joint committee might accept a Senate bill to halt government financing as of June 30.

Temporary financing for Radio Free Europe, which broadcasts to Eastern Europe, and Radio Liberty, which broadcasts to the Soviet Union, expired Tuesday.

The stations have been operating since 1950. Advocates say they break the monopoly of information held by the governments in Communist countries.

Sen. Fulbright said after the deadlocked committee adjourned today that "if they abide by the law, they ought to start liquidating the stations," Reuters reported.

The committee's leading Republican, Sen. George D. Aiken of Vermont, said he felt the West German-based stations could continue operating for a week or two until new payrolls had to be met.

CIA Funds Out Of
The stations had been financed largely by Central Intelligence Agency funds for 20 years until last year when Sen. Fulbright's committee publicly disclosed the CIA financing and put the stations on an interim financing basis.

President Nixon proposed creating an independent corporation through which government funds could be channeled, but the Senate rejected the proposal and approved the one-year financing, ending June 30.

The House approved a compromise similar to Rep. Pascall's proposal to the joint committee to extend financing for the two stations while a special commission studied to find a permanent financing system.

Crew of Apollo-16 Will Study Volcanic Events on the Moon

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (UPI)—The goal of April's Apollo-16 mission to the moon is for astronauts John W. Young and Charles M. Duke to gather debris from what scientists believe to be two totally different volcanic events on the moon.

"Our prime efforts the first two times we're out on the lunar surface will be to collect samples of the Cayley and Descartes formations," Apollo-16 astronaut Duke told a press briefing Tuesday at NASA headquarters.

"We'll be covering quite a lot of ground over these two rock formations in the hopes that we'll come up with what we're looking for."

What Comdr. Young and Mr. Duke will be looking for are samples from two volcanic events that probably took place four billion years ago, as much as 200 million years apart from each other.

The first time the astronauts move out onto the moon in their lunar rovers they'll move westward through the Cayley Plains, which is a flat valley that scientists believe was formed by lava that flowed out from sub-lunar volcanoes four billion years ago.

Ancient Highlands
These lava flows cover many of the ancient highlands of the moon and literally make up 7 to 9 percent of the front side of the lunar surface," Mr. Duke said.

"And they have not been sampled before by any of the Apollo astronaut crews."

When Comdr. Young and Mr. Duke get out during their second day on the moon, they will move south toward a 5,000-foot-high mountain named Stone Mountain, which is part of the so-called Descartes Formation that scientists believe was formed as much as 200 million years after the Cayley Formation.

Although the Descartes Formation is volcanic, it is believed to possess a different chemistry than the Cayley Formation (named for a 19th-century British mathematician). It is mountainous where Cayley is flat, and it has a lighter color, suggesting it was formed by a lava rich in silica.

"We'd like to find out what made the difference," said Dr. Paul W. Gast, director of planetary and earth sciences at Houston's Manned Spacecraft Center.

"Why did one volcanic event form a lava flow and why did the other form a series of mountains?"

To hear Mr. Duke tell it, the most exciting part of his and Comdr. Young's traverses over the lunar surface will come on their third excursion over the Descartes landing site.

Until he appeared in the Senate today to outline his government's policy, Mr. Andreotti's only official engagement was attending ceremonies where 32 fellow Christian Democrats were sworn in as ministry undersecretaries.

The confidence debate in the Senate starts tomorrow and Mr. Andreotti could win narrow approval there. But political sources said there is no way for him to survive the required vote in the Chamber of Deputies.

The government is the 33rd since the fall of Fascism in 1943 and the sixth since the last national elections, in 1968.

Mr. Colombo had led a coalition of his own Christian Democrats with Socialists, Social Democrats and Republicans for 17 months when he resigned Jan. 15 because of deep differences among coalition partners.

Mr. Colombo, then Mr. Andreotti, tried to revive the coalition but failed because of quarrels over the divorce law and how to handle the worst economic recession since World War II.

The divorce issue was most explosive. The Christian Democrats refused to publicly oppose a referendum scheduled this spring on repeal of the law which former coalition partners who championed passage of a divorce law 14 months ago, refused to rejoin the government until Christian Democrats relax their divorce stand.

Turkey Asks Death for 13

ANKARA, Feb. 24 (AP)—A prosecutor asked for 13 death sentences today in a martial law trial of 230 leftists.

The defendants are members of the "Revolutionary Youth Organization," blamed for much of the university campus violence and urban terrorism that disrupted Turkey last April.

The prosecutor asked sentences of from six months to 15 years imprisonment for 217 defendants.

Japanese Train Record

TOKYO, Feb. 24 (AP)—A newly-built streamlined electric train reached a record 372 kilometers per hour in a test yesterday, the Japan National Railways reported. The Japanese railroads' previous record was 256 kilometers.

Prince Charles Isn't a Twerp, Apology Says

LONDON, Feb. 24 (Reuters)—William Hamilton, anti-royalist member of Parliament, today apologized for calling Prince Charles a twerp after looking up the word in several dictionaries.

Mr. Hamilton, in a letter to a newspaper, said the dictionary meanings of the word—which vary from end to silly fool—did not fit the prince.

He said: "I therefore take this opportunity of publicly and unreservedly apologizing for so describing the prince in the House of Commons."

He added that although he has never met the heir to the British throne, he believed him to be a sensible, contented, pleasant young man.

And then, in the style typical of his anti-royal feelings, the Scots Labor MP added: "Who wouldn't be contented and pleasant with a guaranteed annual income of £105,000 a year, which is likely to be doubled or even quadrupled automatically within the next five years?"

Pakistan Asks India to Explain Its Readiness to Talk Peace

By Malcolm W. Browne

ISLAMABAD, Feb. 24 (UPI)—Pakistan today asked for clarification of public statements by India that the latter was ready for unconditional peace talks, saying that the Indian offer seemed to have been made in good faith.

An Indian official in New York and D.P. Dhar, an Indian Foreign Ministry official in Paris, were quoted as saying last week that their country would require no preconditions to immediate talks with Pakistan aimed at resolving the disputes remaining from their December war.

Pakistani President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto said earlier this week that he considered reports of the Indian offer "a scintillating piece of news" and reiterated his readiness to meet with the Indians.

Preconditions
But today, a high government official said that a formal communication from India transmitted by a third country had been received spelling out a number of preconditions for talks.

The main one, he said, was an Indian demand that Pakistan agree to "readjustment" of the boundaries between the two countries in light of the recent war. While both India and Pakistan made some territorial gains during the three weeks of fighting, the Indian Army won all or part of Pakistan and important areas in the West, especially in Punjab and Sind provinces.

According to some estimates, more than a million Pakistanis have been displaced from border areas occupied by the Indians and several strategically important places are now in Indian hands.

Mr. Bhutto said this week that he would comment—presumably favorably—on the reported Indian offer as soon as President Nixon completed his trip to China.

But the high government official said today that in light of the Indian note there would be no comment until formal clarification had been received.

'Just Propaganda'
"It looks as though the Indian public offer were just propaganda," the official said. "We think they will continue to insist on our agreement to their territorial demands before they will discuss the thing foremost in the minds of all Pakistanis—the repatriation of our men they hold as prisoners of war."

Government officials seemed gloomier today about prospects of a settlement with India in light of the new communication. Some felt that chances for an eventual renewal of armed conflict had materially increased.

POW Exchange Delayed
RAWALPINDI, Feb. 24 (AP)—The first exchange of wounded war prisoners between India and Pakistan was postponed today for 24 hours because of mechanical difficulties. International Red Cross officials said.

They said that according to a message from New Delhi, the Indian airplane scheduled to fly to Rawalpindi's military airport to collect wounded Indian prisoners was delayed because one engine had to be replaced.

The plane was now scheduled to arrive tomorrow.

Philippines Recognition
MANILA, Feb. 24 (AP)—The Philippines today formally recognized Bangladesh as an "independent sovereign state."

President Ferdinand E. Marcos, also formally invited Sheikh Mujibur Rahman to visit the Philippines "anytime that it is convenient for him."

U.K. Tells Malta It Is Willing to Resume Talks

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP)—The British government said today it was willing to resume negotiations with Maltese Premier Dom Mintoff on the future use of his island as a military base.

A Ministry of Defense spokesman said a message to Mr. Mintoff had agreed to further talks in either London or Valletta.

"It is up to Mr. Mintoff to choose," the spokesman said. "If he decides on Valletta, the defense secretary (Lord Carrington) would go there. If Mr. Mintoff decides to have the talks in London, he would naturally meet with the prime minister."

The British message was a reply to a 27-page statement from Mr. Mintoff to Prime Minister Edward Heath last weekend.

The statement set down Mr. Mintoff's view of the differences holding up an agreement for continuing the lease of bases for Britain and other members of NATO.

The British and NATO have offered an annual rental of \$20 million for bases on the island while Mr. Mintoff has been asking for \$48.3 million.

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PARIS MOVIES

Mike Nichols' Morality Play

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 24 (H.T.)—"Carnal Knowledge," written by Jules Feiffer and directed by Mike Nichols, is one of the more controversial films to come out of the United States recently. It has enjoyed sensational success there and in England with its graphic exposure of American sexual behavior.

It is now in Paris at the Gaiety Montparnasse-Meysse, the Dragon and the Quartier-Latin (in English). Honest, earnest and forthright, the film may seem a trifle naive and provincial on the Continent.

"Carnal Knowledge" takes a pair of typical, middle-class Americans from their college days to the brink of 40. Jonathan (admirably played by Jack Nicholson) is seen at the start as a campus Don Juan who steals his roommate's girl. The roommate, Sandy (convincingly impersonated by Arthur Garfunkel), goes to the last ineffectual gesture in a more serious youth who conducts his courtship clumsily. Later, established as a doctor in New York, he appears to have settled into a contented marriage, while his friend is still a sophisticated skirt-chaser. But at the end, Jonathan and family find themselves in a like state of dissatisfaction.

The psychoanalytical aspects of the film are of the home-made American brand. Certainly many Europeans must have had experiences similar to those depicted here, but their attitudes toward them would differ just as that of a European dramatist's approach would differ from Feiffer's. Feiffer, a celebrated cartoonist, has done some cartooning of his characters and of the often absurd situations into which they are plunged, the awkward attempt at partner swapping, for example, an extremely clever scene. The incidents are quick, the dialogue is lively and the caricatures are droll. But the conclusion is as solemn as that of a Methodist deacon. In a sense, "Carnal Knowledge" is a morality play, a warning against the snares of the flesh.

Nichols' brilliant directorial technique lends the film an air of improvisation. He uses interviews with the dramatic personae in the Godard manner. All the players are persuasive under Nichols' guidance: Nicholson and Garfunkel as the principals; Candice Bergen as the abandoned college who leads a double life; Ann-Margret as a voluptuous pushover who would like to get married; Cynthia O'Neal as a chic, bossy wife; and Rita Moreno as a sad-faced prostitute.

Don Siegel's latest, "Dirty Harry" (at the Etoile in English) has Clint Eastwood as a San Francisco police detective hunting down a local murderous kidnapper. The scenario, taut with action and scenes, is based on the crimes of the Zodiac killer, who is still at large. Siegel has staged this melodrama with the necessary suspense, providing, too, some handsome color photography of San Francisco.

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PARIS (H.T.)—It was a ghastly day—dark, cold and rainy—that I looked just about right for viewing the remains of an old acquaintance. One that only yesterday, it seemed, was alive and kicking.

Kicking, that is, about the decline in business. My visit was to Les Halles, and it's pleasing to report that, in spots, it is still alive, after a fashion. Some of these areas of marginal vitality are old establishments that have hung on after the death-dealing bulldozers moved in last summer. Others are new enterprises that have taken advantage of the empty spaces.

Among the latter is the Sex Shop, just off Châtelet. Facing the door is a life-sized color photograph of an astoundingly developed girl with a pink towel around her hips. In the window, among other items, are plastic vials of Soma Plus (35 francs)—"Prolonged Action, Retards le Dénouement"; boxes of Extrait de Ginseng (71 francs) and a number of books with such titles as "Les Débauchés de Laurette," "Le Collège du Vice," "Satan Mon Amant," and "Les Perversions de Cathé"—nothing viable, in short, that would stimulate more than a yawn in Soho or on West 43d Street.

Across the street from the Sex Shop, next to one of the Châtelet Métro exits, is an establishment that has always made me (if I remember, in time when leaving the Métro) cross my eyes as I pass it. But now, steeling myself, I crossed the street and looked in

the window. I think of it as the Rat Shop, but its formal name is the "Destructeur des Animaux Nuisibles." In the window are displayed like hunt trophies the dangling corpses of rats and their close relatives, plus an assortment of traps and poisons, such as Les Grains Diaboliques.

Turning away quickly, my eye was caught by a new store, diagonally opposite, with a neon sign that said the Sprint Press. This, I discovered, meant not high-speed printing but high-speed pressing. The area around the Métro exit, Place St. Opportune, forms a picture of the present state of the Halles quarter in microcosm: desolation and decay, shuttered produce stores and empty bars, brightened at intervals with swinging boutiques, antique shops, and several new pub-like bars and restaurants.

Taking shelter from the rain under the arch on Rue de la Perronnerie, I noticed a new brasserie and went over to scan the menu. The place looked bright and clean. There was a 15-franc prix fixe and an 8-franc plat du jour—*andouillette au muscadet*. As I was making a note of this a woman came charging out and said, "What are you doing?" I told her and she went back in, after giving me a piercing look that said, "A likely story!"

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On the other side of St. Eustache there is a retail market, Halles Détaillé, with a new facade. Down the street from it the restaurant Au Chien Qui Fume is still operating gamely. Here and there one comes across an old-fashioned bar, such as the Malouin Millet on Rue St. Opportune, with the authentically mildewed look you'd expect to find in such surroundings. But everywhere there are signs—Building for Sale, Store for Rent—of a neighborhood in transition. At the corner of Rue des Halles, a crew was loading a moving van. Bit by bit, the old Les Halles is being hauled away.

But it is not quite out of business. The survivors and the newcomers together—the Sex Shop, the Rat Shop, and St. Eustache—are still dealing in such basic commodities as Sin, Death, and Salvation.

PARIS (H.T.)—It was a ghastly day—dark, cold and rainy—that I looked just about right for viewing the remains of an old acquaintance. One that only yesterday, it seemed, was alive and kicking.

Kicking, that is, about the decline in business. My visit was to Les Halles, and it's pleasing to report that, in spots, it is still alive, after a fashion. Some of these areas of marginal vitality are old establishments that have hung on after the death-dealing bulldozers moved in last summer. Others are new enterprises that have taken advantage of the empty spaces.

Among the latter is the Sex Shop, just off Châtelet. Facing the door is a life-sized color photograph of an astoundingly developed girl with a pink towel around her hips. In the window, among other items, are plastic vials of Soma Plus (35 francs)—"Prolonged Action, Retards le Dénouement"; boxes of Extrait de Ginseng (71 francs) and a number of books with such titles as "Les Débauchés de Laurette," "Le Collège du Vice," "Satan Mon Amant," and "Les Perversions de Cathé"—nothing viable, in short, that would stimulate more than a yawn in Soho or on West 43d Street.

Across the street from the Sex Shop, next to one of the Châtelet Métro exits, is an establishment that has always made me (if I remember, in time when leaving the Métro) cross my eyes as I pass it. But now, steeling myself, I crossed the street and looked in

the window. I think of it as the Rat Shop, but its formal name is the "Destructeur des Animaux Nuisibles." In the window are displayed like hunt trophies the dangling corpses of rats and their close relatives, plus an assortment of traps and poisons, such as Les Grains Diaboliques.

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But it is not

هكذا من الرجل

[illegible]

U.S. Commodity Prices

[illegible]

"Doing Business in Canada".
The table of contents tells you
how valuable this book can be.

Contents of Table

ATRA INC	18,400	27%	—	%
Amer Hess	31	97.70	—	%
Am Tel&Tel	55	75.00	43%	+
CBS	94,200	53 1/4	+	%
GE	21 1/2	97.70	—	%
GenTel	18,400	27%	—	%
Grant W	31	97.70	—	%

Volume, all stocks: 15,960,000 shares.
Volume, 15 stocks: 1,311,500 shares.
Ratio, 15 stocks: 12.04 percent.
Average price, 15 stocks: \$46.52.
New 1977-78 highs & lows: 1.
Issues traded in: 1,742.
Advances: 729; declines: 677; unchanged: 228.

Due to a computer failure yesterday, the New York Stock Exchange was not able to publish its indices for transportation, utility, industrial and financial stock groupings.

Most Active—American

Viewlex	723,340	11%	—	%
Conduc. CP	137,250	—	—	%
Austral	84,200	25%	—	%
Can Oil Gas	67,100	7%	—	%
Sumac	64,800	—	—	%
Bankstar Ctl	55,400	21	—	%
Inceco Oil	66,600	7%	—	%
Talport Int	64,800	—	—	%
Astrak Inc	63,400	7%	+	%
Kalvex Inc	61,200	6 1/2	—	%
Approx total stock sales	410,000			
Stock sales year open	4,712,775			
American Stock Index				
High	27.0	Class	N.C.	
27.85	27.0	27.67	27.05	

Dow Jones Averages					
	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	912.80	917.25	906.61	919.70	+ 0.82
20 Trn	264.4	267.42	262.50	265.80	+ 0.72
15 Ut	112.47	113.23	112.00	112.95	+ 0.48
65 S&P	214.31	215.24	214.30	216.44	+ 0.40

Standard & Poor's					
	High	Low	Close	N.C.	
425 Industrials	113.13	112.62	112.15	+ 0.23	
20 Railroads	45.67	44.94	45.24	—	
55 Utilities	57.61	56.77	57.16	+ 0.40	
500 Stocks	104.24	104.15	104.45	+ 0.07	


Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
	Shares	Bids	Sales	Short
Feb. 23	230,020	522,741	2,204	
Feb. 22	230,028	860,243	2,204	
Feb. 21	230,082	877,212	3,274	
Feb. 17	232,619	645,703	5,180	
Feb. 16	231,432	650,778	2,120	

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

New Highs and Lows			
NEW HIGHS IN			
AlliedPd of	Hilton Hotel	Quaker Oat	
Am Bldg	New Natl	Ramada Int	
Am Cyn	Industri Natl	Recon Dev	

AT YOUR SERVICE	3
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"Doing Business in Canada" is the first step in our comprehensive, continuous business information service. Its 55 pages represent the information of 104 years experience from our more than 1500 office network, with assets of over 10 billion dollars. A valuable book and free to businessmen. Write, on your letterhead, to our office nearest you for your copy.

 **CANADIAN IMPERIAL
BANK OF COMMERCE**
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London EC3P3EU 48, Berkeley Square, London W1X6GE
15, rue de la Loi, Brussels
Schweizer Landstrasse 51-53, 6000 Frankfurt/Main
Kaiserweg 33, 6002 Zürich, Switzerland

Nat	-1971-72- Stocks and	\$B.					Nat	-1971-72- Stocks and	\$B.						Nat
Last Cr'ge	High, Low, Div. in %	100s.	First:	High	Low	Last Cr'ge	High, Low, Div. in %	100s.	First:	High	Low	Last Cr'ge	High, Low, Div. in %	100s.	Last Cr'ge
44 - 31L	12 31L Garber AL	2	10	10	10	10 - 16	51 1/2 31L Ray 12L	2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2			

New Issue

All of these bonds and notes having been placed, is announcement appears for purposes of record only.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Washington, D.C.

DM 250,000,000.—

6 3/4% Deutsche Mark Bonds of 1972

February 25, 1972

C

13 24/6 Gabriel Ind 21 12 12 12% 12 12% + 14
15 15% German Ind 21 13 17

1

Feb. 24, 1972			
	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	203	Matsui Ind. Wks	525
Canon Camera	150	Mitsubi Ind. Ind.	325
Dai Nip. Print.	348	Mitsubi Corp.	305
Fuji Photo	351	Mitsui & Co.	305
Fuji Bank	351	Nippon Ind.	151
Hitchi	109	Nippon Ind.	151
Honda Motor	350	Sharp	345
O. Itoh	351	Shideido	1,201
Japan Air Lines	1,702	Sony Corp.	4,650
K. F. Ind.	351	Sunshine Bk.	400
Kao Soap	351	Tokai Ind.	300
Kirin Brewery	336	Tokai Chem.	200
Komatsu	187	Tokai	300
Kubota I. Wks.	323	Tokyo Marine	475
Matsui Ind.	355	Toray	300

100

100

Stocks. If stocks are an important part of your life, then the Herald Tribune should be, too.

Jobs. If you're looking for one, then look first in the Classified ad section of the Herald Tribune.

هكذا من الأهل

7 Plaza Conde del Valle de Sushil
Apartado 204, MADRID 15, Spain. Tel.: 257.3005.

THAT WAS A DELICIOUS LUNCH, MR. DITHERS

BUT I'D FEEL BETTER IF YOU'D LET ME PAY MY HALF

IN THAT CASE, DAGWOOD, I'LL MAKE YOU FEEL REAL GOOD

YOU CAN PAY MY HALF TOO!

VANCE

—By Alan Truscott

The immediate heart play has no disadvantages, and one advantage over ruffing the second round of hearts—it guards against the actual distribution. West cannot follow to the third heart, but he cannot ruff, so South simply cross-ruffs.

NORTH
 ♠ 9
 ♥ AKQ96
 ♦ A72
 ♣ 732

WEST (D) EAST
 ♦ KJ105 ♠ 76
 ♦ J5 ♠ 107432
 ♦ KJ843 ♠ 1096
 ♣ 5 ♣ 432

SOUTH
 ♠ 8432
 ♥ 8
 ♦ 95
 ♣ 10876

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
1 ♠	Dbl.	Pass	2 ♣
Pass	6 ♣	Pass	Pass

West led the spade king.

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE®—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ATAGE © 1997 by The McGraw-Hill Companies

A	T	A	G	E
---	---	---	---	---

EEFING


E	E	F	I	N	G
---	---	---	---	---	---

YONDOB

Y	O	N	D	O	B
---	---	---	---	---	---

MOCNOM

M	O	C	N	O	M
---	---	---	---	---	---



**HE WON'T STAND
FOR ANYTHING!**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumbles: ADAPT SLANT COUPLE ROSARY
Answers: How to get good looks—STARE

CALCUTT.4

By Geoffrey Moorhouse. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.
376 Pages. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

GEOFFREY MOORHOUSE, an English journalist known for his earlier study of 20th-century monasticism, "Against All Reason," has in this "full-length profile" of Calcutta brought East and West together. His Calcutta

Mr. Moorhouse is a modern historian who brings moral judgments to his history and is as severe in his condemnation of past failures as he is of recent shortcomings. He does not spare the Indians of today or yesterday, but he comes down hardest on the English, who, he believes, combined racist arrogance with callous indifference in the administration of the city. The point he makes again and again is that Calcutta, like so many other parts of British India, was never run for the benefit of the people who lived there. The numerous poor women who were small, but they made sure that the laws were designed to protect their comfort and privileges, among which was the siphoning off of Indian wealth. They lived in Calcutta, but were never of it and could not have cared less whether it flourished or died. Thus the English, who were forced out, the city was left in a state that made its present condition inevitable.

these that help induce that cynical despair that brings down the house. For "Calcutta" shows that greater than the deficiencies of the city is the failure of individual responsibility. The worst part about the indifference of those who should be responsible is that it sweeps away the hopes of those too poor to hold on to anything else.

Calcutta is a city where, in the words of Oliver Goldsmith, wealth accumulates and men decay. As is true of so many other places over the globe, extreme wealth and extreme poverty exist side by side. But the extremes in Calcutta are so shocking that

"Calcutta" is not one long Jeremiad though. The author summons up all the color, the variety and ceaseless activity of the place. By working backward and forward in time, he gives us a slice of the city's history; the English who ran it, the Indians who objected to early, those who objected to the British and those who worked later for independence. The driving impulse for independence came from the educated and the well-to-do, some of whom had been to British schools. As has been remarked by others, inculcating this spirit may be England's most important legacy to the Indians.

one reads these pages in disbelief. It is easier to forgive unbelief wealth than to accustom oneself to the limitless poverty. The crowding of so many humans together (Calcutta has four times as dense a population as London) and the absence of sanitary standards, the always threatening epidemics, the use of too many open privies and drains, the danger of polluted drinking water, the hunger and malnutrition, the absence of adequate medical services make for a combination of conditions and a combination of people who hasn't been there to grasp. It is sometimes even hard to die decently. One of the more sickening descriptions in a book that has its share of repellent incidents tells how some 1,000 poor too poor to provide burial for their dead simply slide them into the river. Days later the bleached bodies

The author is canny also in capturing the physical aspects of the city, its streets, parks, monuments and buildings and especially its great Victoria Memorial reproductions in a tropical land. The buildings express better than all else the thinking of the official Englishman who wanted to brush away all that was native and to set up a little England halfway around the globe. He also takes a look at the city's outcasts, commercial activities, its potentialities and its strengths, which are considerable. The city's recent history has been feverish. It has consisted of a series of ruling Communist coalitions that appear to be encouraging violence and bloodshed on the ground that if the government were brought down entirely, one of the Chinese-orientated Communist parties would take over.

wash ashore to become food for dogs.

Add to these an absence of the simplest municipal conveniences—bridges, roads, public transportation—and power, corruption and inefficiency in administration and it is remarkable that Calcutta hasn't suffered even

"Calcutta" is not likely to be welcomed by the city's Chamber of Commerce or drum up a big tourist trade. But it is so effective and tactile in conveying the feel of the place that a visitor may—almost—be necessary.

Mr. Leask is a New York Times book critic

-By Will Weng

<u>ACROSS</u>		46 Shelter	10 Dangerous fish
1 Tarkenton of football	47 W. H. Harrison's wife	48 Van Buren's spouse	11 Astronomer-poet
5 Hamburg's river	52 Roman 1,014	53 "For ——— opportunity . . ."	12 Caper
9 Footless animals	55 "For ——— opportunity . . ."	54 (Longfellow)	13 Dither
14 Singer Cantrell	56 Give out	57 Site of Kon-Tiki Museum	22 Unshorn sheep
15 Privation	58 Queen's fleet in G.S.S.	59 Action: Suffix	24 Sportscaster
16 The sky, to gamblers	60 Baltimore pro	61 T.R.'s second wife	26 Vagabond
17 It isn't isn't	62 Pintado fish	63 Namath's trouble spot	27 Tomen in hi-fi
18 Surrealist painter			28 Of a Great Lakes period
19 Turkish decree			29 First wife of Woodrow Wilson
20 W. H. women			30 Slightest
21 T.R.'s second wife			31 Native of Riga
23 Fountain orders			33 Mrs. Madison
25 Indonesian weight			35 Fools
26 Maiden name of Mrs. L.B.J.			40 Table item
27 Dark cream color			41 Comparative suffix
32 Cow's cud			42 Maiden name of second Mrs. Benjamin Harrison
33 Wirepuller's feet			44 Children, at times
34 Sheltered			45 Court figure
35 Naval V.I.P.			47 Thaw
36 Alaskan pin			48 "Class Worker"
37 Map line: Abbr.			49 Actor John
38 Aspect			50 Snow field
41 Relative of exempli gratia			51 Prefix for potent or bus
43 Stance			53 That's Lat.
45 Low-dives			54 Proxy's concern

1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8		9	10	11	12	13
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48	49	50						51			52		53	54
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61							62				63			

The business community throughout Europe relies on the Herald Tribune as an essential world-wide business news. Day after

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Observer

Chop Chop, John

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—After the country had seen President Nixon eating dinner with chopsticks in Peking the other night, John Mitchell, formerly the attorney general, now Secretary for Re-election, placed a long-distance telephone call to the President. The conversation went as follows: "Hello, this is the President speaking."



Baker

"Mr. President, John Mitchell here."

"Chun Mit Chow? Do I know you, Chun? You're not one of my interpreters by any chance?"

"Not Chun, Mr. President. John."

"You will have to be patient with me, Chun. I'm still having some trouble with my Chinese names. Are you on chairman Mao's staff?"

"It's John, Mr. President. John Mitchell."

"Martha's husband?"

"Yes, Mr. President."

"Oh, well, John. I'm always glad to hear from you, of course, but couldn't it wait until I get back? I'm right in the middle of a Mao-Jong lesson now. You never know, of course, but I want to be prepared in case Chairman Mao asks me if I'd like a little game of Mao-Jong when we get together down in Hangchow. Hard work at preparation pays off, John. Take chopsticks. They laughed the other night when I sat down at the chopsticks, but you should have seen their faces when..."

"That's what I wanted to talk about, Mr. President."

"Chopsticks?"

"Could you see your way clear to forgetting the chopsticks from here on in and going back to the good old American knife and fork, Mr. President?"

"I don't understand, John. Pat and I spent a lot of time mastering those chopsticks. A lot of time, John. Just as I am spending a lot of time right now mastering Mao-Jong. Hard work has always been my way, John, as you know, from the days when I was a poor but honest law student

at Duke burning the midnight oil and..."

"That's wonderful, Mr. President, but I wonder if we shouldn't also ask ourselves a question. Would George Wallace use chopsticks? And if he did, would he still be able to carry Alabama and Mississippi?"

"Between us, John, I think the answer to both questions is negative, but I cannot spend my entire presidency trying to carry Alabama and Mississippi."

"Listen, John, it's not easy to use chopsticks. Are you aware of that? It takes practice and hard work. And while you master it, John, it makes you feel like a better American because you have demonstrated your faith in the work ethic."

"Mr. President, I'm not saying anything against the work ethic. All I'm saying is..."

"Do you know what a feeling of satisfaction it can give you, John, to be able to show the whole world that you can eat shark's fin with chopsticks?"

"I can't get you to go easy on the chopsticks, then?"

"Could I persuade you, if Chairman Mao asks you to play Mao-Jong, to come right back at him and say, 'How about a little game of poker, Mr. Chairman?'"

"John, will you leave the statesmanship to me?"

"Could I put out a rumor, Mr. President, to the effect that you will never appoint a Supreme Court justice who uses chopsticks?"

"John, why don't you relax? Take a week off and unwind a little. Go down to Mississippi and lie in a swamp. Soak up some dew. And while you're down there, John, start thinking of the next surprise we can pull on the Democrats."

"I've got an idea on that, Mr. President. It's a whole new approach to the busing issue. First off, we legalize slavery. Then..."

"John," called a woman's voice at the Washington end of the line, "are you going to gab all night? Hang up and let me use the phone."

"Glad, Mr. President," Mitchell said.

"Fung John," said the President, and went back to his Mao-Jong tiles.

'Landru was methodical, tidy, and, except when he was murdering them, nice to people.'

Murder in France

By John Walker

LONDON, Feb. 24 (REUTERS)—Fifty years ago was the day of the execution of Henri-Désiré Landru, that most efficient and polite of lady-killers. Refusing the offer of a glass of rum, a last cigarette, and the ministrations of a priest, he went to his death protesting his innocence.

Known to his fascinated contemporaries as Bluebeard, and regarded by hundreds of women as a seemingly suitable husband, Landru is one of the few murderers, along with Jack the Ripper and the Boston Strangler, to have an international reputation.

His career is recalled by the English novelist, critic, and Francophile Raymond Heppenstall in "Bluebeard and After: Three Decades of Murder in France" (Peter Owen, £3.25), published to mark the anniversary. It is the third book on French crime that Mr. Heppenstall has written in the last few years, one of the earlier volumes moving Georges Simenon to say: "I tip my hat to the author."

Landru, balding and heavily bearded, though his hair was reddish rather than blue-black, gained a reputation as a wit during his trial. Asked whether one of his victims had not announced their forthcoming marriage, he replied: "It is possible. It pleased the lady. I was only interested in her furniture."

Swindler

Born in 1869 and married in 1893, he turned to crime at the age of 30, seeking out middle-aged women, promising to marry them, and swindling them of their money and furniture. He went on that way, being found out, spending time in prison, returning to his wife and begetting another child, until he was 48. "A life most of us would have found monotonous in the extreme," says Mr. Heppenstall.

In 1915, Landru added murder to his method as a means of preventing com-

plaints to the police by indignant women. His first victims were a widow and her 19-year-old son. As with the nine ladies who followed in the next four years, he disposed of their bodies in a stove.

He was arrested after the sister of one of his victims recognized him in a shop. He had been buying a dinner service with his mistress, Fernande Segret, who managed to survive the two years of their relationship. She lived on until 1968, when, at the age of 76, she drowned herself in a lake near an old people's home at Fiers in Normandy, where she was living.

Careful Notes

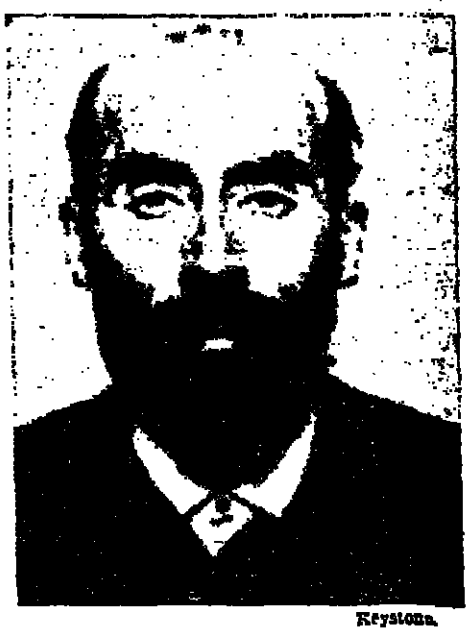
From the meticulous notebooks that Landru kept, the police discovered that in four years, he had received 283 replies to matrimonial advertisements and had followed up 179. He even made a note of the cost of train tickets to the villa where he did his killing, buying a return ticket for himself and a one-way trip for the lady. In prison, he received hundreds of proposals of marriage.

Mr. Heppenstall admits to a sneaking sympathy for Landru, as for another criminal whose career, he recounts, Eugen Weidmann, a trigger-happy killer who, on June 16, 1939, became the last man to be guillotined in public.

"Landru was methodical, tidy, and, except when he was murdering them, nice to people," he said. "The last weeks of the lives of 10 women were filled by him with hope, a happiness, an interest which eight of them cannot reasonably have expected to find again."

Mr. Heppenstall's late-flowering fascination with murder is partly due to translation into English of his novel of crime, "Splendeurs et Misère des Courtisanes." He added: "In itself, murder is monotonous in the extreme. It's the personalities of the people involved, what they say, and what other people write about them."

"An extraordinarily large part of litera-



Henri-Désiré Landru

ture is based on crime. After all, not only most of Shakespeare's tragedies, but most of Greek tragedy, is based on criminal cases understood to have taken place in real life, generally among the upper classes."

The many killers his book covers have one quality in common: their stupidity. The only exception is Marcel Petiot, nicknamed "Dr. Satan," who practiced the mass murder of rich Jewish refugees as well as some pimps and prostitutes during World War II.

'Unspeakably Filthy'

"I've come to very few general conclusions indeed. The chief of them is that I don't like murderers," Mr. Heppenstall said. He hates political murder. "Unspeakably filthy. Far worse than murder for money, sex, or revenge. The supposedly idealistic grounds are never the real motives at all."

He intends to continue chronicling killing, having already completed another book in which he investigates, among other things, women who have murdered men, and men who have returned the compliment, in France and Britain during the last 20 years.

The author said, "Now that I am older, I think my interest in crime might well be taking the place of a receding interest in sex. I find it quite wholesome and healthy. It's a very good thing, I think, that an interest in murder should take the place of sex, because the most horrible thing in the history of crime is the way the two things get mixed up together, and that's really abominable."

PEOPLE: Sen. Proxmire Now More Semi, Less Baldy

Sen. William Proxmire arrived in the Senate Wednesday with his head swathed in bandages and announced that he was having a hair transplant. The 56-year-old Wisconsin Democrat, who until now has been almost bald, said the change in his hairline will take several months—and even then it will still be a semi-baldy, but a little more semi and a little less baldy. The senator, who created a stir two weeks ago when he appeared at a congressional hearing with two black eyes and refused to say how he got them, said in a written statement: "I expect humorous, critical, amusing, outraged or even ridiculing reactions. But I will acknowledge none of them." He also said he would not comment again on his hair transplant, stating that he considered the process "to have no public significance."

BIRTHDAYING: Cracker Jacks, the peanut-popcorn-and-molasses confection that comes in a box with a "prize" inside, was 100 years old Wednesday. R. W. Rueckheim, a German immigrant, invented Cracker Jacks in 1872 and sold them at a little popcorn stand in downtown Chicago. Rueckheim opened the stand with \$200 saved in two years of working on his uncle's farm at a salary of \$150 a year. Today, the Cracker Jack Co. sells throughout the world and is rated among the top five in the United States brand rating index. The Cracker Jack people threw themselves a low-key party complete with a musical combo that often repeated "Take Me Out to the Ball Game," with its very important line: "Buy me some peanuts and Cracker Jack."

Entertainer Sammy Davis Jr. is in South Vietnam for a week-long tour of U.S. bases, during which time he will not only entertain, backed by a troupe of 20 performers, but talk with U.S. servicemen on the dangers of drug use.

HOSPITALIZED: The U.S. ambassador to South Korea, Philip O. Habib, has left Seoul for Washington, where he will undergo medical observation and treatment at Walter Reed Hospital for what is believed to be angina pectoris. Habib, who was the second-ranking negotiator at the Paris peace talks before he was sent to Seoul, was admitted to the U.S. Eighth Army Hospital in

Seoul on Feb. 8, suffering from chest pains.

DE-HOSPITALIZED: Composer Rudolf Friml, 92, was sent home Wednesday after discharge from the Hollywood Presbyterian Hospital for a checkup for an intestinal problem. The Friml-born composer of such operettas as "The Vagabond King" and "Rose Marie" entered the hospital a week ago yesterday.

In what he hopes will inspire similar actions, Dr. Seth Goldsmith, an assistant professor at the Tulane University School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, has filed a lawsuit against three airlines in an effort to force them to provide separate smoking and non-smoking compartments for passengers. The suit is in a New Orleans small-claims court, which may award him a maximum of \$25 if he wins. Dr. Goldsmith said his strategy was to inspire people who feel as he does that "tobacco smoke is a known irritant which is probably harmful," to bring all the airlines into small-claims court all over the nation until they relent and install separate compartments. The airlines he is suing are Eastern, National and Delta. A lawyer for Delta called his suit "an exercise in futility."

Mystery writer John Creasey, whose fictional heroes have solved hundreds of crimes, recently admitted himself baffled and called in local police to investigate the theft of two china lions from his Georgian manor near Salisbury, England. His secretary said the lions, which he bought from a dealer, were far more than the lions, which are not considered especially valuable.

"Baron Elie de Rothschild believes in swinging hospitality, judging by the invitation he has sent journalists to spend the evening and night next Wednesday in his new hotel," writes Jon Randall of The Washington Post's Paris Bureau. "The R.A.P.V. invitation simply asked whether the journalists would be content to eat, or accompanied. That discreet formulation was apparently designed to spare guests the embarrassment of saying whether they would be checking in with their legal spouse, the traditional source of anguish to many an extralegal couple obliged by law to produce identity papers before renting a room for the night."

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Type N (accommodates 1) Jan. Feb. March, Nov. Dec. £0.19
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8. 450 sqm. apartment, 10 bedrooms, 9 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £450,000.
9. 500 sqm. apartment, 11 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £500,000.
10. 550 sqm. apartment, 12 bedrooms, 11 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £550,000.
11. 600 sqm. apartment, 13 bedrooms, 12 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £600,000.
12. 650 sqm. apartment, 14 bedrooms, 13 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £650,000.
13. 700 sqm. apartment, 15 bedrooms, 14 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £700,000.
14. 750 sqm. apartment, 16 bedrooms, 15 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £750,000.
15. 800 sqm. apartment, 17 bedrooms, 16 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £800,000.
16. 850 sqm. apartment, 18 bedrooms, 17 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £850,000.
17. 900 sqm. apartment, 19 bedrooms, 18 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £900,000.
18. 950 sqm. apartment, 20 bedrooms, 19 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £950,000.
19. 1000 sqm. apartment, 21 bedrooms, 20 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £1,000,000.
20. 1050 sqm. apartment, 22 bedrooms, 21 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £1,050,000.
21. 1100 sqm. apartment, 23 bedrooms, 22 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £1,100,000.
22. 1150 sqm. apartment, 24 bedrooms, 23 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £1,150,000.
23. 1200 sqm. apartment, 25 bedrooms, 24 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £1,200,000.
24. 1250 sqm. apartment, 26 bedrooms, 25 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £1,250,000.
25. 1300 sqm. apartment, 27 bedrooms, 26 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £1,300,000.
26. 1350 sqm. apartment, 28 bedrooms, 27 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £1,350,000.
27. 1400 sqm. apartment, 29 bedrooms, 28 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £1,400,000.
28. 1450 sqm. apartment, 30 bedrooms, 29 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £1,450,000.
29. 1500 sqm. apartment, 31 bedrooms, 30 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £1,500,000.
30. 1550 sqm. apartment, 32 bedrooms, 31 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £1,550,000.
31. 1600 sqm. apartment, 33 bedrooms, 32 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £1,600,000.
32. 1650 sqm. apartment, 34 bedrooms, 33 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £1,650,000.
33. 1700 sqm. apartment, 35 bedrooms, 34 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £1,700,000.
34. 1750 sqm. apartment, 36 bedrooms, 35 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £1,750,000.
35. 1800 sqm. apartment, 37 bedrooms, 36 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £1,800,000.
36. 1850 sqm. apartment, 38 bedrooms, 37 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £1,850,000.
37. 1900 sqm. apartment, 39 bedrooms, 38 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £1,900,000.
38. 1950 sqm. apartment, 40 bedrooms, 39 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £1,950,000.
39. 2000 sqm. apartment, 41 bedrooms, 40 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £2,000,000.
40. 2050 sqm. apartment, 42 bedrooms, 41 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £2,050,000.
41. 2100 sqm. apartment, 43 bedrooms, 42 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £2,100,000.
42. 2150 sqm. apartment, 44 bedrooms, 43 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £2,150,000.
43. 2200 sqm. apartment, 45 bedrooms, 44 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £2,200,000.
44. 2250 sqm. apartment, 46 bedrooms, 45 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £2,250,000.
45. 2300 sqm. apartment, 47 bedrooms, 46 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £2,300,000.
46. 2350 sqm. apartment, 48 bedrooms, 47 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £2,350,000.
47. 2400 sqm. apartment, 49 bedrooms, 48 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £2,400,000.
48. 2450 sqm. apartment, 50 bedrooms, 49 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £2,450,000.
49. 2500 sqm. apartment, 51 bedrooms, 50 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £2,500,000.
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51. 2600 sqm. apartment, 53 bedrooms, 52 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £2,600,000.
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77. 3900 sqm. apartment, 79 bedrooms, 78 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £3,900,000.
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95. 4800 sqm. apartment, 97 bedrooms, 96 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £4,800,000.
96. 4850 sqm. apartment, 98 bedrooms, 97 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £4,850,000.
97. 4900 sqm. apartment, 99 bedrooms, 98 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £4,900,000.
98. 4950 sqm. apartment, 100 bedrooms, 99 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £4,950,000.
99. 5000 sqm. apartment, 101 bedrooms, 100 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £5,000,000.
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116. 5850 sqm. apartment, 118 bedrooms, 117 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £5,850,000.
117. 5900 sqm. apartment, 119 bedrooms, 118 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £5,900,000.
118. 5950 sqm. apartment, 120 bedrooms, 119 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £5,950,000.
119. 6000 sqm. apartment, 121 bedrooms, 120 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £6,000,000.
120. 6050 sqm. apartment, 122 bedrooms, 121 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £6,050,000.
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136. 6850 sqm. apartment, 138 bedrooms, 137 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £6,850,000.
137. 6900 sqm. apartment, 139 bedrooms, 138 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £6,900,000.
138. 6950 sqm. apartment, 140 bedrooms, 139 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £6,950,000.
139. 7000 sqm. apartment, 141 bedrooms, 140 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £7,000,000.
140. 7050 sqm. apartment, 142 bedrooms, 141 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £7,050,000.
141. 7100 sqm. apartment, 143 bedrooms, 142 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £7,100,000.
142. 7150 sqm. apartment, 144 bedrooms, 143 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £7,150,000.
143. 7200 sqm. apartment, 145 bedrooms, 144 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £7,200,000.
144. 7250 sqm. apartment, 146 bedrooms, 145 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £7,250,000.
145. 7300 sqm. apartment, 147 bedrooms, 146 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £7,300,000.
146. 7350 sqm. apartment, 148 bedrooms, 147 bathrooms, modern kitchen, central heating, parking. Price: £7,35